PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
7 H. P. 2-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III, NO 191 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	W	Tons
SUNDAY. August.					
22nd "	Kashmir ..	9000	....		..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..		8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..		..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..		11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....		..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....		..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....		..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....		..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....		..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....		..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	....		—

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
By Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suwa Maru	G. Ohta	3784	13th Aug.	25th Aug.
Yokohama Maru	H. Noiri	4096	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4824	28rd Aug.	4th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

M. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Nek Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9900	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	9th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	660	1,053	498	798
Liverpool	629	900	466	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umvolosi"	4500	Early Sept. 1915.

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Pengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sidney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time	Route.
"LHASA"	2,184,	Saturday, 14th August,		*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)
S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing on or about the 21st August calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
16th August 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,278
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. 5

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe Africa America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	23rd Aug. 1915
* S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	14th Sept. 1915

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	907
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1450

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1430

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lid and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:-

Bombay	Medan	Manila	
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu	
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo	
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong	
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton	
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow	
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai	
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin	
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau	
Puket	Batavia	(North China)	
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow	
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama	
	Haiphong	Kobe	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £560,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—

SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 690

A PARSI LL.B., Vakil of 5 years' standing practising in Civil and Criminal courts, seeks an employment in the judicial department of a native state. Knows Maratthi well. Apply "VAKIL" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a good steady, fast, thoroughly reliable, black waler horse, about 16 hands under 7 years, also one grey horse of the same description. Apply, HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay 1473

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the STATE ENGINEER. Only energetic graduates of Civil Engineering with experience, and particularly in Road-making and Irrigation should apply stating terms.

HARILAL M. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.
Hazur Office, Devgad Baria.
11th August 1915. 1498

WANTED GRADUATES.—HEAD-MASTER'S POST Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 and 1st assistant's post Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60. One with Persian and Science preferred.

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, August 9, 1915. 1464

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in the Royal Indian Marine, Europeans Gunners (Boatswains) with sea experience of not less than two years. For salary and particulars, apply to—

THE DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, BOMBAY.
and
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, Kidderpore, Dockyard, 1500 CALCUTTA.

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent to THE SANITARY ENGINEER GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED a FOREMAN for Structural Steel and Boiler Shop. None but experienced men need apply. OAKES & CO., LTD., "Beehive" Foundry, Madras. 1506

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL—Ghora Gali, Punjab Govt. European High School. WANTED Asst. Master, European 150—5—175 Govt. pensionable post. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1493

WANTED qualified European Medical Practitioner for Tea Planting District in South India.—For particulars apply SECRETARY. MEDICAL FUND, Peermade, South India. 503

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1494

WANTED—In the Church of England Orphanage Mussoorie, one Assistant Mistress to teach Standards II and III and Typewriting and Shorthand. Salary Rs. 40. —Apply to THE CHAPLAIN, Mussoorie. 502

WANTED—a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE experienced TEACHERS for the New High School, Godhra, to teach Mathematics Sanskrit and Science. Salary according to qualification. Apply sharp to the SUPERINTENDENT. 1481

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

WANTED immediately an M. A. in History as temporary Lecturer in History and English. Salary 150 p.m.—Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to

PRINCIPAL,
500 Meerut College.

WANTED a DISTRICT BUTLER and a SECOND SERVANT, Mahomedan or Goanese, accustomed to District work. Pay Rs. 25 and Rs. 16, respectively. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to be sent to

J. W. FELLOWES,
504 D. S. P., Satara.

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat. 1354

LOCO FOREMAN.—A young man, European or Anglo-Indian, must be a fitter, with metre gauge running shed experience preferred, to take charge of a small shed. Pay Rs. 150 250 with allowance and free quarters.—Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates. —LOCO CARR. & WAGON SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur. 501

WANTED an L.M.E. or B.E. (Mech.) with long factory experience for the post of a WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT. Candidates knowing Gujrati preferred. Must be able to join immediately when required. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. 505

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as Optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem with free quarters for the NARGOL PARSI SCHOOL. Also a P. E. with Persian as second language. Pay Rs. 40 with free quarters. Apply to:—

RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR,
1410 Pedder Road.

WANTED for the Assam-Bengal Railway the services of a temporary MEDICAL OFFICER. A retired Military Assistant Surgeon would suit. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to

W. A. MURRAY, B.A., M.B.,
Offg. Chief Medical Officer.
601 A. B. Railway, Chittagong.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.

Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board of Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.

Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.

The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. D 26

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1278

FOR SALE.—The property of a gentleman an English built rubber tyred Office Brougham, in condition as good as new, very comfortable and light. Apply, HORMASJI SORABJI, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay." 1508

TO CYCLISTS & CYCLE DEALERS:—On and from Thursday 19th current, Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co., will sell at their Hornby Road premises their remaining stock of Cycle, Motor Cycle and Motor Accessories and Sundries. A splendid opportunity to secure a genuine bargain. 1507

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lines No. 21. Apply GROUND FLOOR.

MEHTA VILLA, from 1.9.15 Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing, dining room, 5 bedrooms, verandah, stable etc. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within 1487

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO MILLOWNERS.

A QUANTITY of aniline dyes specially suited for use in mills has been reserved from the stock of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., and will be sold to Bona Fide Millowners only. The quantity includes the following colours:—

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Direct Black EA.
Diazo Black BHG.
Direct Deep Black RW Extra.
Sikh Black.
Direct Deep Black E Extra.
Direct Deep Black EA
Pluto Black F Extra.
Pluto Black BS Extra.
Diazo Black BHN.
Methyl Violet 1B.
Methyl Violet BB.
Methyl Violet (in lumps.).
Benzo Fast Green FB.
Benzo Dark Green GG.
Green EA 26718.
Benzo Dark Green B.
Katigen Indigo CLG Ex 1427.
Katigen Red Brown 3 R Conc. 24355.
Katigen Deep Black B27401.
Vat Blue K.A.
Katigen Intensifier B.
Chrysophenine FB 24750.
Chrysophenine B21713.
Auramine BB20835.
Auramine II.
Fast Prima Orange S 22920.
Chloramine Orange FB.
Fast Chrome Orange FB.
Orange RO 26614.
Benzo Red Blue.
A1 Indigo Blue.
Benzo Fast Scarlet 4BS.
Delta Purpurine 5B Extra.
Benzo Purpurine 6 B.
Madrasi Fast Red.
Fast Pink BM.
Magenta large crystals 23788.
Scarlet RR 24870.

Tenders are invited from MILLOWNERS for any quantity of the above, and should be submitted to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Secretariat, Bombay on or before the 20th August 1915. No tender received after that date will be considered. All tenders should be accompanied by an undertaking not to re-sell any colours that may be allotted. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any other offer for any of these colours.

G. S. HARDY,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
11-8-15. 1485

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI RUKHMABAI, widow of KESHAV HARISCHANDRA PADHYE, and guardian of the persons and property of her minor sons Parashram Keshav Padhye and Yeshwantrao Keshav Padhye, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 2879 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, Collector's New No. 3687, Old Survey No. 291 and New Survey No. 1/1581, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 4402 and 4404 and Street Nos. 762 and 764, all which premises are situate at Bhandarwada Road at Dadar in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Harischandra and Bai Chandrabai, widow of Bhanram Keshav on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai, widow of Khanda Amrit and on or towards the South by the property of Raghunath Dwarkanath Dharyawan.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1915.

ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/S, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA
191

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Damodar Bhanji, late of Bombay, Girnara Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, Piece Goods Merchant ..... Deceased.

BAI REWABAI widow of the said deceased DAMODAR BHANJI, of Bombay, Girnara Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1915, being a public holiday (Cocoanut Day) WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1915.

In the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b), (c) and (d), page 99 and footnote page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and ermes specified, on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1915.

J. B. LAMBERT,
For Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1913 and 1914.
2. To appoint Auditors for the years 1915 and 1916.
3. To appoint a Member in the Managing Committee in place of Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary,
1511 Bombay Native Dispensary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, by the Administrative Board of the Church of Holy Cross, Parel, for the work of the erection of a Church and Presbytery at Tulsi Pipe Road, Parel.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The lowest or any tender need not necessarily be accepted.

Conditions of contract, specification and other particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per each set, at the office of the undersigned 9, Hornby Road, where the plans of the work can also be inspected.

A. L. COLACO,
A.M.I.C.E.I., L.C.E., M.S.E.,
Architect, etc.
16th August, 1915. 1510

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Analyst for the Municipal Laboratory. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300 per mensem and the selected candidate will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. Applicants should have a knowledge of Bacteriology and must be a fully qualified Analyst conversant with all work relating to the analysis of foods, drugs, water, milk and the bacteriological examination of blood, water, vaccine lymph, etc. The selected candidate will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness from a commissioned Medical Officer or an officer in charge of a Civil Station and will be on probation for six months, and on being confirmed will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, present and previous occupation, if any, and should forward copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th September, 1915.

HUBERT H. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,
Offg. Health Officer,
601 Rangoon Municipality.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JINSEN MARU" having arrived on the 13th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Castor Oil" are invited for the supply of 100 tons of Castor Oil, which will be received by the Agent, in his Office, at Lahore, up to 13 hours, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, 1915, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

The Oil will require to be delivered at the Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of tender. The Oil to be supplied, must be in accordance with the specification detailed in the tender form.

The samples of Oil tendered for, (which must not be submitted in a less quantity than one gallon) legibly marked, with the name and address of the Tenderer, and the description of Oil, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1915.

Form of tender with particulars of conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form.

Earnest money, as prescribed in the form of tender, must be remitted in cash, or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the tender for Castor Oil. Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted. The Cashier's receipt should be attached by Tenderers to their tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.

The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for the non-acceptance of a tender.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 13th August, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 81, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large Piece of Vacant Land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned, very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the South of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings standing thereon, known as "Minocheher-Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7.9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Sassoon Cross Dock Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 209, Street No. 299-301. Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at thir Office, above Treacher & Co., Ld. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, at their sale room the following:—

On account of the shippers a consignment of s. h. clothing:—

1 Bale 100 pieces s.h. Civilian jackets.
1 Bale 150 pieces s.h. Civilian jackets.
1 Bale 110 pieces s.h. Civilian jackets.
2 Bales each 400 pieces s.h. waist-coats.
1 Bale 300 pieces s.h. trousers.
1 Bale 300 pieces s.h. cycling and riding breeches.
2 Bales each 150 pieces Ladies Ulsters.
3 Bales each 100 pieces Overcoats.
1 Bale miscellaneous clothing:—Morning coats, frock-coats, etc.
1 Bale miscellaneous clothing:—Men's jackets, trousers, morning-coats, waist-coats, frock-coats, etc.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, IN SCHEME NO. 31, LALBAUGH ESTATE, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable building plot for a period of 999 years.

Plots No.	Area sq. yds.	Plots No.	Area sq. yds.
1	1219	30	389
2	464	31	389
3	523	32	389
4	548	33	389
5	548	34	389
6	548	35	374
7	545	36	381
8	545		

The above plots are fronting on 2 roads and are near the Parel Bazar.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots, and nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms.

For further particulars, Auction and Building conditions, form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust's Department, Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT CURRY ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on THURSDAY the 9th September next at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with chawls and other buildings standing thereon formerly of Foras tenure but the Government assessment on which has now been redeemed, situate on the North side of Curry Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay computed to contain by admeasurement 2,640 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by property of Bai Javerbai, widow of Ramji Madhowji, on or towards the South by a strip of land belonging to the Corporation which is to be added to and will form part of the low-level road on the Northern side of Curry Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by property belonging to Bai Khatisabai, wife of Haji Ahmed Haji Abba and others and on or towards the West by property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, which said piece or parcel of land (with other ground adjoining) is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 1/2672 and 3/2673 and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2,413 (1), (2) and (3), Street Nos. 3, 3 A and 3 B, Curry Road, and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the vendors or their tenants and are more particularly described on the auction plan and thereon surrounded with a red boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, auction plan, apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co. Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of Aniline Dyes of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., being continued THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, our usual WEEKLY SALE will not take place to-day.

SALE TO-DAY AT 10 A.M. (S. T.) SHARP.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will continue to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m., (S. T.) sharp, the remaining lots of Aniline Dyes of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ld., at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.:—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the lots which are not mentioned in catalogues, will be put up for sale, in lots of about 10 lbs. each and in lots to suit buyers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, August 15th.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 50-52; 17 and 20; 153A.; 153B.; 153C.; Case Nos. 259; 520; 48; Memonwada Road, Islampura Cross Lane and Haines Road.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 17th August 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

Cases machinery, Arabic books, detachable, row, boat, motor, soap, cotton piece goods, stationery, advertising matter, tin plates, cassia toys, perfumed oil, paper, scantlings, steel hoops and sandalwood harda, Colombo roots, dhal and coffee, cement paint, iron blocks, cisterns and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE of ANILINE and ALIZERINE COLOURS, manufactured by Messrs. Farbenfabriken Brayer & Co., Ltd. ex. Prize Vessel "Gutenfels."

Under instruction from Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of the Procurator of H. M's. Prize Court at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 19th inst., and on the following day at 10-30 a.m. at Alexandra Dock No. 1 shed the undermentioned cargo ex Prize Vessel "Gutenfels."

REDS:—Rhodamine 11: Pucca Majithirung: Poucean R. R. R.: Ramjan B: Poucean 2 R. L: Rose Alizarine B: Uncha Gulabee R. B.: silk scarlet: Indian fast Red: Magenta (large Crystals): fast colour 4 B: Deltapurpurine 5 B: Fast pink K.G.: Benzopurpurine, 6 B.: Congo Red F.B.C.: Congo. 3 R.: Diazo brilliant scarlet extra: Rubine. B.: Alizarine Red 2-A.B.B. 20 per cent. yellow earring thin: Alizarine Red. 2-A.B.B. 16 per cent. Sion thick: Alizarine Red 2-A.B.B. 20 per cent. yellow earring thin: congo red 12B.

VIOLET:—Methyl Violet 3B:

YELLOWS:—Chrysophenine F.B. & A.V.G. & G.R. and metanil yellow G.B.,

GREEN:—Superior Green by 5: Surat Green. 3 G: Alizarine Cyannie: Green G extra powder)

BLUE:—Benares blue.

ORANGE:—Algole Orange R. Paste.

BLACK:—Diazo fast Black S. O.: Diamond black P. 2 B.: Brilliant Black B. R. extra concentrated.

2 cases sample of various colours: 1 case microscope, 1 case notice books.

20 kegs sulphuric sulphide of soda.

2 cases medicines.

1 case sterotype plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

To-night

TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS

THE LETTER
— OF —
THE LAW

A two-reel Drama exposing the conflict between legislations often exaggerated: severity and the better side of human nature

BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED, AND PLAYED BY

M. SIGNORET

OF COMEDIE FRANCAISE

AND

WHOSE CRIME

A unique three-reel Drama which will keep the interest of the spectators keyed up to the highest pitch.

SENSATIONAL AND EXTRAORDINARY

WITH A MONKEY IN THE LEADING PART

ADAPTED FROM THE WELL-KNOWN DANISH STORY

HISTORIC STERLING

(Scotland)

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

3 shows nightly 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

PRICES AS USUAL.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE LONDON FILM Co. present

"THE KING'S MINISTER"

A bright and breezy British Drama of Political Life in London during the present momentous times, showing some splendid characterisation of England's Leading Cabinet Ministers.

Brilliant Plot. Vigorous Acting. Elaborate Setting. Exciting Episodes.

FRENCH MINISTRY WAR FILMS

The films are authorised to be taken by the French War Office.
This week they show the Famous French Artillery operating in Alsace.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

General Manager... Steve. Buckingham.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE 6-30

EDWARDES THEATRE 10

The Only Variety in Town

SIX STAR TURNS.

Enormous Success of

THE BABY ELEPHANT

Monday, Wednesday & Thursday, the show takes place at the Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

phone NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 1882

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

The only Film of the moment.

BY

THE KAISER'S ORDERS.

4000 feet 3 reels.

The Film That Shows & Charge Of Our

NOBLE LONDON SCOTTISH.

Time:-7 to 8-30. 8-45 to 10-15. 10-30 to 12.

USUAL HALF RATES.

WOMEN OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE

ANNIVERSARY

MEETING

OF

The Inauguration of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

at the

TOWN HALL

on

Saturday, 21st August, 1915, at 5-15 p.m.

Chair to be taken by

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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Sholapur	..14th to 17th August 1915.
Bijapur	..19th to 21st " "
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Badami	..24th & 25th " "
Gadag	..26th & 27th " "
Hospet	..28th to 30th " "
Kuttoor	..31st Aug. to 2nd Sept. "

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Being an Exhaustive and Critical Commentary on the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 with full references to Indian and English Authorities.

BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are some of the opinions received.—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will very useful to me in my work.—

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The all-India weather report indicates that some rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula and local heavy falls have occurred in north-east India, but the break in the rain has continued over the greater part of the country. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces and Konkan.

The principal amounts are:—Berhampore Dinajpore and Cuddalore 1½ inches each, Bogra and Jalpaiguri, 3 inches each.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Central India west and the whole of north-west India, including the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat. It is 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras coast north and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent, in remaining divisions.

SIMLA, August 15.

To-day's all India weather report shows a distinct improvement in monsoon conditions.

Rainfall has increased in Bihar and Orissa and there are indications of the formation of a depression over the Bay.

Bengal had some local falls and a few light showers occurred in the United Provinces and south-east Madras. The principal amounts are Barisal and Balasore 2 inches each, Mymensingh and Patna 3 each, Gorakhpur, Chakrata, and Maktesswar 1½ each, and Madura 1.

An increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and a decrease in Bengal is forecasted.

The Arabian Sea report indicates a moderate monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 14th August, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab and at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The break continues and Mormugao is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 14th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91.8	84.0	71	..	6"	0"
Do (13th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.9	81.5	60	..	0.65	—2.94
Rawalpindi	97.3	82.1	70	..	5.93	—8.43
Lahore	102.8	87.6	55	..	1.99	—7.77
Hissar	99.7	83.4	59	..	4.13	..
Ambala	98.3	81.3	59	..	9.07	—6.36
Delhi	99.7	84.0	57	..	6.08	—9.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.1	81.9	60	..	9.47	—6.40
Mainpuri	96.2	80.0	69	..	9.82	—5.05
Jhansi	92.4	76.8	70	..	14.56	—8.16
Cawnpore	93.8	79.5	73	..	17.04	—2.00
Allahabad	91.9	73.6	70	0.02	18.73	—2.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.9	82.0	78	..	0.06	—1.88
Karachi	84.0	78.4	86	..	0.16	—1.91
Ajmer	90.2	76.6	72	..	7.85	—4.86
Jalpore	92.5	77.1	69	..	7.25	—6.28
Kotah	93.2	78.6	58	..	11.67	—5.28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	82.8	79.3	88	..	7.18	—8.37
Veraval	81.8	79.7	83	..	6.01	—7.25
Rajkot	90.8	76.9	64	..	6.49	—12.19
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	80.4	70	..	7.37	—5.13
Surat	86.9	79.5	80	..	19.62	—9.58
Ahmedabad	92.8	76.5	83	0.05	9.11	—12.52
Deesa	91.0	76.4	96	0.03	4.26	—11.34
Neemuch	82.7	73.8	77	..	12.35	—4.11
Indore	82.7	71.1	80	..	14.52	—4.74
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	73.5	85	..	48.49	13.62
Saugor	85.1	71.9	82	..	20.26	—8.06
Hoshangabad	83.9	71.2	83	..	25.08	—4.32
Khandaw	86.4	73.3	80	0.02	15.79	—1.19
Akola	88.9	72.2	72	..	17.72	—1.05
Amraoti	87.8	70.9	73	..	16.02	—3.28
Nagpur	89.3	73.5	72	..	27.81	—0.48
Chanda	92.8	75.2	70	..	20.95	—10.02
Raipur	89.7	75.1	80	..	25.53	—4.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	79.4	80	0.01	56.88	5.93
Ratnagiri	85.5	77.9	76	0.02	60.74	—13.40
Mormugao	85.2	75.7	95	0.20	66.72	—10.89
Karwar	80.1	75.4	91	..	64.87	—25.31
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	72.1	70	..	12.75	1.97
Ahmednagar	86.9	64.7	76	..	13.47	3.89
Poona	82.0	68.1	81	..	24.51	10.41
Sholapur	94.5	69.1	69	..	10.38	—0.73
Bijapur	92.6	68.5	69	..	6.12	—0.81
Belgaum	80.3	63.4	92	..	30.70	0.70
Aurangabad	85.5	67.5	76	..	18.98	4.85
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.6	72.7	62	..	12.01	—8.00
Hyderabad	91.6	73.9	80	..	18.85	5.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.9	76.1	81	0.01	71.84	—15.00
Calicut	83.4	76.1	95	..	73.93	—0.83
Cochin	84.0	76.9	85	..	65.70	7.82
Colombo	85.6	78.1	81	..	21.07	6.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.3	81.2	81	..	15.65	1.90
Bellary	97.1	73.7	61	..	10.91	6.16
Cuddapah	102.8	84.0	47	..	9.54	—0.27
Madras	94.0	80.7	72	..	?	?
Bangalore	90.5	67.8	77	..	10.48	1.15
Coimbatore	90.8	72.8	86	..	6.35	2.79
Trichinopoly	100.9	77.1	63	..	4.68	0.65
Negapatam	95.5	81.2	77	..	3.78	—1.23

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 14th August 1915, was 29.989 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer in respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a' aneroid readings should be increased by .18 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 13th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.817 inches
Temperature of Air	83.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.782 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0 "
Minimum do. do.	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	182 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 inches.
Total fall during month	2.29 "
Do. do. year	58.29 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 14th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
Sun.	14	m	1	51	27 4	14	m	7 29	17	3
			1	58a	27 11			8 3a	16	4
Mon	15	m	2	36	26 11	15	m	8 7	18	5
			2	34a	27 3			8 42a	16	4
Tu.	16	m	3	27	26 5	16	m	8 51	19	6
			3	14a	26 5			9 36a	18	7
W.	17	m	4	29	25 10	17	m	9 53	20	0
			4	6a	25 7			10 36a	17	0
Th.	18	m	5	48	25 0	18	m	11 39	21	7
			5	16a	24 9			11 57a	17	2
Fr.	19					19				
Sat.	20	m	7	22	25 10	20		1 35a	21	4
			6	48a	24 5					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 14 (Saturday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 15 (Sunday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 16 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 19 (Thursday)	" h m	" h. m.
" 20 (Friday)	" 6h 21m	" 7h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 28th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 9h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 14th Aug. '15. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.01	56.88	54.62	60.56
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	....	60.42	54.78	70.89
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	....	56.78	57.00	70.01
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	....	62.59	62.04	73.04

OPENING OF THE BURMA PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ON ITS NECESSITY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

The Pasteur Institute of Burma in Stewart Road was formally opened by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday evening. Colonel A. O. Evans, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in his address to his Honour on behalf of the Committee of the Pasteur Insitute Association of Burma reviewed the salient points in the life and work of Louis Pasteur and said Burma was at last to be congratulated on having an institute where it would be possible to carry out not only prompt treatment for prevention of rabies but also research work into the causation, prevention and cure of the disease in general.

The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech emphasised the necessity in the province of the Institution about to be opened. The danger of hydrophobia was, his Honour said, well recognised by people but the extent to which people were bitten by mad dogs could not be shown by recorded figures from the average numbers in the past eight years of persons who went to Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment, namely 29 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 8 Burmans (who were entirely of the upper classes). His Honour concluded that he was putting it at a low figure when he assumed that annually at least 15,000 people in Burma ought in prudence to undergo Pasteur treatment. That figure would not be worked up to in the near future in the Burma Institute but it might be safely affirmed that a large number would go to a local institute than had been willing in the past to go to Kasuali or Coonoor.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph," a Lucknow English daily, which was bringing out its Urdu edition for the last six months, has decided to stop it from the 15th instant, the venture apparently not proving a success.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 14th.

Clan Macintosh	Lennox	Delagoa Bay
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

August 15th.

Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe
Firenze	Merlo	Genoa
Vita	Cammack	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

August. 14th.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Oona	Nilsen	Calcutta
Montebello	Montgomery	Hull
Gaeun Maru	Yamane	Kobe

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading on Tuesday.

Steamer:—Vita for Persian Gulf
" Dwarka for Busreh.

S. S. Clan Macintosh:—The steamer Clan Macintosh, 3,043 tons, Captain W. J. Lennox, arrived here on Saturday from Delagoa Bay, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Saturday evening for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Natal Transport:—The steamer Natal Transport, 2,655 tons, Captain W. C. Davison, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with general goods on board.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and a few passengers on board.

S. S. Java Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 11th July and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Firenze.—The Italian Mail Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Firenze, 2 332 tons, Captain G. Merlo, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 27th July and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vita.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Vita, 1,955 tons, Captain F. R. Commack, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 3rd instant via other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Malta left Hongkong on Saturday the 14th instant.

Saturday, August 14th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Womayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
B Manningtry	Roope	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Warturm	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
L. Satranji		K. N. & Co
M. Mahmadi		K. N. & Co
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VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dunster	Jones	J. Mackintosh & Co
3 Dairen Maru	Naru	N. Y. K.
4 Pertyrich	Manley	T. M. & Co
7 Kratos	Hallberg	T. M. & Co
8 City of Durham	Hopping	K. N. & Co
12 13 Nore	Aubrey	P. & O. Co
15 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Polyktor	Theopulatos	D. Nanjee & Sons
4 Kashmir	Irwing	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Bawean	Vansbewen	D. Nanjee & Sons
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir ..... T. M. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nairung ..... Grant ..... T. Morrison

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

aron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macintosh	Lennox	
Firozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
Firenzo	Merlo	Italian M. S. N. Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Java Maru	Fuchigami	N. Y. Kisha
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannath	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Helford Hall	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Svenaen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Vita	Cammack	M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 1,044 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton waste, P. Haridas; 68 bales wool, K. Moolji; 110 bales wool, D. Koondamal; 55 bales wool, J. Rojmal; 200 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 163 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 9 bales wool, S. Gambirchand; 80 bales wool, N. Goculdas.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia (s) 5 bales cotton yarn, M. Goculdas Spg. and Wvg. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 4,050 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo; 96 cwts. cashewnuts, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

City of Durham (s) 375 cwts. myrabolams, D. Velji; 100 cwts. cotton seeds—sawri, D. Velji.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 10 casks Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 10 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 15 casks Indian chutney, F. Nowroji; 28 bales sawri cotton, Bakilal and Co.; 6,798 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 155 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchidana and Co.; 100 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 470 cwts. linseed, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 630 cwts. cotton seed, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 44 tons groundnut cakes, L. and F. Barraclough and Co; 105 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Khetsey.

Homayun (s) 315 cwts. saltpetre, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 6,800 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Homayun (s) 9,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 400 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Dunster (s) 6,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 100 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 1,008 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

Bewean (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,001 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Manningtry (s) 858 cwts. sandalwood, D. Haridas and Co.; 228 cwts. casein, The Imperial Dairy Co.; 360 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller and Co.; 100 cwts. gum Arabic, R. Damji and Co.; 20,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts. castor beans, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Polykter (s) 313 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR KOBE.

Darein Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Darein Maru (s) 310 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nore (s) 70 bales cotton twist, I. David; 75 cwts. goegor, R. Visram; 20 cwts. khadiker, R. Visram; 45 cwts. old buffalo pickers, L. Harjivan; 237 cwts. khismiss, D. S. Joshi.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Warturm from Glasgow and Liverpool, Agents James Finlay and Co.—300 bags farina, 122 bags starch, 189 casks tiles, 152 casks China clay, 8 crates Asbistos cement sheets, 2 barrels grease, 30 cases canned fruit, 15 kegs tartaric acid, 24 drums bleaching powder, 15 casks zinc chloride, 1 case gelatine, 12 drums sulphide of sodium, 1 case roller cloth, 1 case leather buffers, 13 cases buffalo pickers, 10 cases roller skins, 3 cases chrome bands, 1 truss 2 cases leather picking bands, 3 barrels engine oil, 2 cases rope, 10 cases leather belting, 246 bags nitrate of soda, 10 bales wool cloth, 10 cases cognac, 110 cases wine, 22 bales paper, 540 cases 6 casks 25 boxes soap, 8 casks sulphur black, 1 case jute twine, 1 case artificial silk, 18 bales cotton waste, 5 cases cotton laces, 1 case mixed linens, 3 cases cotton net, 658 bales 204 cases cotton yarn, 2,478 cases 699 bales cotton piecegoods.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Wilson, I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, vice Lt.-Col. Stevens in Military duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Williams I.M.S., Agency Surgeon reverts to military duty.

Major Satish Bose, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon reverts to military duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Peacock I. A., is appointed Deputy Financial Adviser.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. G. Maulik, Superintendent of Telegraphs retires from service.

Mr. H. Walker of Geological Survey officiates as Superintendent.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Heath, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted volunteer officer's decoration.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers: To be second lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch:—J. H. G. Knox.

Infantry Branch:—F. J. Ashton, R. Casson, A. J. Dash, H. G. R. Bowes Scott, H. G. Knox.

Second Lieuts. W. Muler and R. H. Chisholm, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resign their service.

B. B. Broacha I.M.S., is appointed a temporary Lieutenant.

MANUFACTURE OF SHELLS IN KOLAR GOLD FIELD WORKSHOPS.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

The visit of Mr. A. R. Anderson, Member of the Railway Board, has resulted in practical results. Active arrangements are now in progress at the Kolar Gold Field workshops and in Bangalore to turn out shells.

THE SIVAGIRI ESTATE.

SUMMONS AGAINST FORMER AGENT REFUSED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Egmore Police Court in a case preferred by the Zemindarini of Sivagiri against Mr. V. Ramaswamiayer, late Managing Director of the "Madras Times" and sometimes Agent of the late Zemindar of Sivagiri, to show cause why a summons should not be served on him for cheating etc., in respect of about Rs. 26,000, when he was Agent of the Zemindar.

The complainant alleged that the late Zemindar was young and unbusinesslike and that the accused's accounts were held unreliable by the High Court, and that large sums received by the accused on behalf of the Zemindar were credited by the accused to his own account or misappropriated. The defence was that the accused secured a release deed signed by the late Zemindar and drawn up by the zemindar's own solicitors, that a civil suit was pending in the High Court, by which the accused sought to recover certain sums, owing to him from the Sivagiri Estate and in which his accounts would be examined under circumstances in which the Criminal Court ought not to interfere.

His Worship refused to issue the summons.

VORACITY OF A BULL-FROG.

CURIOUS EXHIBIT IN MADRAS MUSEUM.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The latest report of the Madras Museum shows a number of additions: Archaeological, Ethnological, Zoological and Botanical made to the exhibits in one year. Among the curious exhibits is one which illustrates the well-known voracity of a bull-frog. It is stuffed. The bull frog is from Travancore which was killed in the act of swallowing a rat snake thirty-four inches long which he had already managed to dispose of about half.

THE LATE MAJOR OLDHAM.

RECOGNITION OF VALUABLE SERVICES TO NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 14.

In a leaderette on Major Oldham's death at the front the "Hitavada" expresses its great appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Nagpur Municipality. Major Oldham leaves behind him a widow, who a sister of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and a little daughter, for both of whom much sympathy is felt.

Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by MacNiven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

Nerve Energy & Physical Vigour

Dr. Cassell's Tablets—The Great Vitalisers for Weak Nerve-worn and Run-down Men and Women

Sir John Campbell Bt. C.B

It is because Dr. Cassell's Tablets overcome vital exhaustion that they are so sure as a remedy for weakness, wasting, and all run-down conditions. They contain valuable nerve nutrients and body-builders, which by strengthening the nerves and enriching the blood restore vital power to the whole system, and so build up new strength and physical vigour.

Sir John Campbell, Bart., C.B., formerly Major-General in the Royal Artillery, derived so much benefit from taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets that he wrote to the proprietors in praise of the remedy. He said "I have pleasure in stating that I have derived great benefit from Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and have found them remarkably effective in restoring the nerve energy and physical vigour which advancing years naturally impair. They suit me admirably and I have every confidence in recommending them as a safe and reliable bodily restorative." The experience of this great soldier is the experience of uncounted thousands in all parts of the world. They are the surest of all restoratives, and equally suitable for old or young. A British remedy from first to last.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness
Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
Vital Exhaustion
Premature Decay

Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Re 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 418, Chester-road, Manchester, England.

Never Touched By Hand.

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General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

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The undersigned having taken over the Connaught Hotel, beg to draw the attention of Visitors that every comfort and convenience are guaranteed.

The Hotel is now entirely under European management.

FRENCH CHEF! EXCELLENT TABLE! GOOD ACCOMMODATION.

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Proprietors, Connaught Hotel

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Low rates, liberal conditions.
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Managing Director
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AGENTS WANTED.

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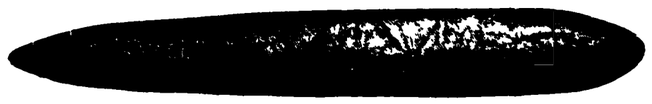

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Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

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62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

OF

SAVING MONEY.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

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All articles to be disposed of at rock bottom prices.

INDIAN, CHINESE AND JAPANESE SILKS AND CURIOSITIES.

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Hotel Majestic Building, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

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declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON CONTR BAND QUESTION.

In view of the agitation on the question of making cotton contraband, the following article by a correspondent of "The Times" explains the position from the American point of view.

The Washington Correspondent of "The Times" has rendered an admirable service by his recent insistence on the American side of the cotton question. With some knowledge of the mind of the authorities at Washington and of conditions in the southern states I should like to emphasize and supplement what he has said.

Cotton in the United States is more than an agricultural product; it is a vast social and political power. It is more than an interest of the South; it is its very life. Some 25 million Americans inhabit the states where it is grown and are directly affected by its fortunes. In value it far exceeds any other American export. Between one-half and two-thirds of the crop is sent abroad, to the value of over £100,000,000 annually. It used to be a common saying that the United States paid its debts to Europe in cotton. No other American industry has anything like its economic importance; none other is so distinctively the pivot and mainstay of existence of an entire community.

The growers, who raise their crops on borrowed money, were not merely hard hit by the war, but for the time being brought to a standstill; and the United States Government had to intervene to keep them on their feet. Very few of them made any profits last year; very few will make any this year. Most of them lost and must continue to lose heavily. It is out of the question that they should be able to dispose of the whole of their crop. This they ascribe to two causes—first, the British Government's exclusion of cotton from Germany and Austria; and, secondly, the shuting down of mills all over the world as a consequence of the universal stringency induced by the war. The former cause, being the more specific and tangible of the two, bulks larger in their minds than the latter. They are farmers with no more knowledge of international law than farmers usually have. They find themselves the victims of a struggle they did nothing to provoke. It has impoverished them; it has turned them into men with a daily grievance; their market has gone wrong; they cannot sell their cotton. Not unnaturally they fix on the policy of the British Government—the most definite and comprehensible feature of the landscape—as if not the origin, at least one of the chief augmentations, of their troubles.

In this view they are encouraged by German propagandists and native demagogues. It is the easiest explanation; it chimes in with some traditional prejudices; and it points to the one factor in the situation that is remediable. A stubborn, inflammable, and vociferous people, the cotton-growers have got it firmly fixed in their heads that if the British embargo on the entrance of cotton into the Central Empires were lifted, they would immediately be better off. They are, therefore, bringing all the pressure at their command to bear upon their Government. That pressure is necessarily very great. The plantation owners, merchants, the bankers of the South are Democrats, and a Democratic Administration is in power at Washington. They represent, as I have said, some 25,000,000 people, between a third and a fourth of the entire population of the United States. To representations from such a quarter, and supported by so great a weight of political influence, no President, least of all a Democrat and a Southerner like Mr. Wilson, can turn a deaf ear.

BRITISH POLICY BLAMED.

What very materially assist their agitation is the conviction which is shared both by the American Government and the American people that our Order in Council of March 11, by virtue of which cotton is excluded from Germany, is illegal and unwarrantable, and, except on the score of humanity, no more respectable than Germany's violations of international law. The United States criticized it and protested against it early in April, but so far has received no reply to its observations.

The past three months have very far from weakened either the popular or the official objection that is taken by the Americans to our procedure. We have quite failed to persuade them that our "blockade" is a legitimate expansion of accepted precedents, or that it operates impartially between neutral countries or that it is not being used to build up British trade at their expense, or that we have any right whatever to prevent Americans from receiving goods already ordered and paid for and now lying in the warehouses of neutral ports.

I not merely fear, I am certain, that along our present lines we are heading straight for a very sharp difference of opinion with the citizens and Government of the United States. Such a development ought, if possible, to be avoided. If it is allowed to mature it means inevitably a disturbance of American sentiment that cannot be to our interests. It means that the United States may be hampered and weakened in dealing with other issues from other quarters. It means, while the war lasts, an accompaniment of diplomatic friction and, when it is over, an aftermath of resentment and the presentation of a swingeing bill for damages.

There is some need for expedition in this matter. Less than five months from now Congress reassembles. President Wilson may perhaps have occasion to summon it earlier. But in any case, it must be in Session in December, and it will find itself immediately confronted with a Bill calling upon the Government to forbid the export of munitions of war. That is the supreme objective of the German progpagandists in the United States and their efforts to rouse public opinion on the subject are pretty certain to increase with every day that brings nearer the meeting of the national Legislature. What power of popular approval they are able to carry with them, how many votes will be cast for the Bill when it is introduced, depend largely upon our handling of the cotton difficulty. The Bill, in my judment, will not in any case become law, because, even if it is passed by Congress, the President would be sure to veto it. But it rests with us to determine whether it is to receive a small and sectional or a large and popular measure of support.

Simply to declare cotton contraband, and leave it at that, will not, I submit, meet the case. On the contrary, it would aggravate the resentment of the South and play directly into the hands of the pro-German agitators. It would, it is true, remove, or, at any rate, lessen, the legal and political objections of the Government to our present treatment of cotton under the Order in Council but it would leave not merely unsolved but intensified the commercial predicament of the cotton-growers. What is needed is a plan that will (1) prevent cotton from going into Germany; (2) command the assent of the American Government on the general question of principle; and (3) satisfy the southern planters. Such a plan as it seems to me, must combine the declaration of cotton as contraband with a clear and generous scheme of compensation.

PURCHASE OF THE CROP.

What, therefore, is here suggested is that the Government should first put itself right with American legal and official opinion by placing cotton on the contraband list, and, secondly, purchase from the Southern cotton exchanges the amount of cotton that would normally have gone to the central Empires. This would involve an outlay of some £30,000,000. If we bought up at the same time and on the same pre-bellum basis the exports of same pre-bellum bassis the exports of American cotton to Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, another £5,000,000 or so would cover the total expense. The cotton so purchased—the South would inevitably insist on this stipulation—would have to be stored by the British Government and could not be resold to our own spinners until the close of the war. If it were used simply to take the place of the similar amount that would otherwise have been imported by British mills, the cottongowers would gain nothing, and the whole purpose of the plan would be defeated. To produce its effect it must be both intended and regarded as compensation for disturabnce and not as a profitless diversion of so much raw material from one country to another. It must be additional to and not instead of the orders placed in the southern states by our private manufacturers. It must be an offering from the British Government to American planters, and have nothing to do with the current flow of normal trade. At the price of 10 cents a pound—a price which admits of a bare profit to the producer, but is considerably less than the 12 or 15 cents he was receiving before the war—such an arrangement as I have outlined could without difficulty be negotiated.

We should then, of course, be in a position to deal with all shipmpents of cotton to the neutral countries adjacent to Germany by means of the highly effective precedent established by the Americans themselves during the Civil War. Having acted ourselves with a business-like generosity, we should expect and we should receive similar treament in return.

To declare cotton contraband, however, is to confess that the Order in Council of March 11 has failed of its purpose. Personally, I should welcome such a confession, if it led to a sober examination *de novo* of the military gain, whatever it may be, we derive from our "blockade" as against the ill-will it has stirred up in the United States. Certainly we could do nothing more appealing to the best American opinion than to rescind the Order in Council and to rely upon lists of contraband and the recognized doctrine of "continuous voyage" as our weapons in the economic warfare upon the enemy. They are legitimate weapons, with no uncomfortable taint of illegality, and they lack nothing in effectiveness. It has yet to be explained what advantage we have reaped or can hope to reap by discarding them.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Imports		Nil.
Mid. Americans		5.43
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.50
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..	9.33
	January ..	9.74
New York Official noon call	October .	9.31
	January ..	9.72
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	October ..	9.14
	January ..	9.55

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		400
" Sales of East India	..	100
" Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		5.40
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Aug. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	13,000
" Forwarded	69,000
" Imports	17,000
" Stock	1,348,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

		Bales.
Estimated Sales ..	.. .. ..	8,000
Total Imports ..	.. .. ..	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.30	5.13
Aug-Sept.	5.30	5.31
Sept-Oct.	5.33	5.34
Oct-Nov.	5.40	5.42
Nov-Dec.	5.46	5.48
Dec-Jan.	5.51	5.53
Jan.-Feb.	5.55	5 57
Feb-March.	5.59	5.60
March-April.	5.64	5.65
April-May.	5.67	5.68
May-June.	5.71	5.72
June-July	5.74	5.75
July-Aug.	5.77	5.78

Liverpool, Aug. 14th

Estimated	5,000
Total Imports	1,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.27	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.27
Sept.-Oct.	5.29	5.29
Oct.-Nov.	5.36	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.42	5.42
Dec.-Jan.	5.46	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.51	5.51
Feb.-Mar.	5.55	5.55
Mar.-Apl.	5.59	5.59
Apl.-May	5.63	5.63
May-June	5.66	5.66
June-July	5.69	5.69
July-Aug.	5.72	5.72

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.30	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.30	5.27
Sept.-Oct.	5.33	5.29
Oct.-Nov.	5.40	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.46	5.42
Dec.-Jan.	5.51	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.55	5.51
Feb.-Mar.	5.59	5.55
Mar.-Apl.	5.64	5.59
Apl.-May.	5.67	5.63
May-June	5.71	5.66
June-July	5.74	5.69
July-Aug.	5.77	5.72

Liverpool, Aug, 14th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.27	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.29
Sept-Oct.	5.29	5.31
Oct.-Nov.	5.36	5.39
Nov.-Dec.	5.42	5.44
Dec.-Jan.	5.46	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.51	5.53
Feb.-Mar.	5.55	5.57
March-April	5.59	5.62
April-May	5.63	5.65
May-June	5.66	5.69
June-July	5.69	5.72
July-Aug.	5.72	5.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 13th

M. G. Bengal Good	3.95d
" " Fully Good	4.10d
" " Fine	4 25d
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40d
" " Fully Good	4.55d
" " Fine	4.70d
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.45d
" " Fine	4.75d
" Broach Good	4.85d
" " Fully Good	5.00d
" " Fine	5.15d
" Scinde Good	4.95d
" " Fully Good	4.10d
" " Fine	4.25d

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

M.G. Bengal Good	3.95d.
" " Fully Good	4.10d.
" " Fine	4.25d.
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40d.
" " Fully Good	4.55d.
" " Fine	4.70d.
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.45d.
" " " Fine..	4.75d.
" Broach Good	4.85d.
" " Fully Good	5.00d.
" " Fine	5.15d.
" Scinde Good	3.95d.
" " Fully Good	4.10d.
" " Fine	4.25d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Aug. 7th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	96,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	2,941,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales	44,000
East Indian Sales	3,000
Total Speculation	.. 2
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export.....	.. 00
East Indian Stock	65,000
East Indian Forwarded	4,300
East Indian Actual Export	100
East Indian Imports	1,000
American Afloat.....	50,000
East Indian Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat.....	90,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	Nil.
" " to Continent }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.34
Previous closing price	9.42
Futures at New York Jan.	9.75
Previous closing price	9.82
Spot Cotton at New York	9.30
Previous price	9.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.94
Previous price	8.94
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.16
Previous price	9.22
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.57
Previous price	9.62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.71.00
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅞

New York, Aug. 13th

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	33,000
" " to France and Continent }	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	707,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	417,000

New York, Aug. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. }	20,000
" " to Continent .. .. }	
Futures at New York October . ..	9.32
Previous closing price	9.34
Futures at New York January . ..	9.42
Previous closing price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New York	9.30
Previous price	9.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.94
Previous price	8.94
Futures at New OrleanOctober	9.15
Previous price	9.16
Futures at New Orleans January	9.55
Previous price	9.57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) . ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.69½
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet Sellers	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅞
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " 6 " ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4½

London, Aug. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—China selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅞
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " 6 " ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 13th.

War Loan 3½% 1925-1928	..£ 92½
War Loan 4½% 1925-1945	..£ 98⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 13th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers,	57/3
Tone Firm.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July sellers.	57
Tone Firm.	
Choice Whillte Karachi, per 492 lbs. I.F. August sellers,	57
Tone Firm.	
F. A. Q Karachi, per 492lb adCeC.I F July sellers.	56/7½
Tone Firm.	
Wheat Choice White Bombay July sellers	57/9
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July sellers.	56⅝

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal	
Victorian. Nominal.	
New South Wales. Nominal	
Karachi Barley Buyers Aug.-Sept.byers	37/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers	56/9
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Value	55
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	51/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September sellers	50/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Augt.-Sept. Hull Sellers	£8-11-3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£67
Copper Braziers Nominal	
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	80
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£18-10
Hard Spelter	£47½
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherno	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept. Paid.	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. Paid.	2/4½

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 13th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December ..	21/9

London, Aug. 12th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December ;	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December ;	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December ;	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December ;	21/9
Linseed Calcutta August-Sept.	54/3
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 27.64

London, Aug. 14.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67
Copper Braziers.	Nominal.
Yellow Metal.	13
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs., C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool.	£18-10-0
English Best Selected Copper.	80
Had Spelter.	47½
Pig Iron Gartsherno.	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, value.	25

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers.	57/3
Tone :—Firm.	
White Delhi, per 492 lbs., C.I.F. July sellers.	57
Tone :—Firm.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs., C.I.F., August sellers.	57
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs., C.I.F., August sellers.	57
Tone :—Firm.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 392 lbs., C.I.F., July sellers.	56/7½
Tone :—Firm.	
Choice White Bombay, July sellers.	57/9
Bombay Club No. 2, July sellers.	56 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Aug.-Sep. buyers.	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber, Sept-Oct.	2/4½

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Aug-Sept. sellers.	50/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Aug.-Sept. Hull buyers.	£8-10.0

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs., ex-Ship, Aug.Sept. sellers.	56/6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs., ex-Ship, Aug.-Sept. sellers.	61/6
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-Ship, Aug.-Sept. value.	55
Toria Rapeseed, Aug.-Sept. sellers.	51/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales.	Nominal.
Karachi Barley, Aug.-Sept. buyers.	37/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 14.

In spite of the drop in the Liverpool and American markets, the local market remained steady, ready cotton being in fair demand and a good speculative inquiry for new crops at current rates, which exporters now decline to supplement.

Exporters are accredited with having sold a fair quantity of Good Broach for next April delivery at prices varying from Rs. 234 and upwards, in anticipation of American growers entering upon a campaign of free selling. As this has so far not eventuated, and our upcountry reports are not over-assuring, forward selling has somewhat abated, tending to strengthen the new crop position.

We quote :—

Fine M. G. Bengals, September. 171.
Fine Khamgaum/Akola, September, 202.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April, 247.
Fully Good Bengals, January, 189.
Fine Khamgaum/Akola, January, 215.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			247	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "				
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	194	189	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	"
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	215	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijaporje	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhanaagaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra watee description	..	..	..	..
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	202	..	..	Sept. '15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	218	Do.
M. G. Western	..	..	188	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	196	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	219	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	215	Do.
M.G. Bengals	171	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th August, 1915 :—

Cotton	2,492	Bales
Wheat	1,603	cwts.
Linseed	3,957	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,193	"
Ginjellyseed	269	"
Poppyseed	17	"
Groundnuts	1,274	"
Castorseed	1,679	"
Rice	1,888	"
Myrabollams	700	"
Cottonseed	1,200	"
Mowraseed	214	"
Gram	137	"
Joowar	1,280	"
Barley	4,253	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent ..... Rs. 6-13-6 R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 7-2-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 6-2, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-7-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-14-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-3, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-15, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-7-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 7-8d. from 16th Sept.

Banks Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready, 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Sept.
Do. do. 4 Months' Sight Ready, 1s. 4-32d.
Do. do. forward..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Sept.
Francs 3 m-s. do. .....nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 168½
60 d-s. Yokohama 152

BULLION.

English	Bar Gold	24-13-6
Australian	Do.	24-5-6
Bombay	Do.	24-1-6
English	Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
Enlish	Dragons	15-1-16
Silver	ex-duty Ready	56-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

To-day being the last day of August Settlement there was no doing in the cotton mill shares for forward delivery. However, a few transactions for cash were reported as under :—Tapti Valleys were placed at Rs. 567½c.d. Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 54½ and Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 57.

Bombay-Electric Tram Co., Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 201 and Preference at Rs. 170 c.d.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN JAVA.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER OF HELP TO STUDY METHODS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 13.

The Mysore Government has decided to depute for three months a non-official gentleman connected intimately with agriculture to study methods of sugar-cane cultivation in Java. The Government bears half the expenses, provided he pays himself the other half and agrees to submit a report of his studies to the Government after his return. Applications should reach the Secretary to the Government Economic Conference before 1st October, 1915.

SALE OF TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS IN LONDON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The following is the result of the sale of deferred and immediate telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London on Thursday the 12th August. The deferred telegraphic transfers were sold at the rate of 15 29/32d. the rupee; the total amounts of tenders received from deferred telegraphic transfers were: Calcutta £100,000, Bombay £245,000 Madras nil; total £345,000. The above have been accepted in full.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The crop telegrams for the week ending 7th August report that there was general and seasonable rainfall throughout the country except in the Punjab, North West Frontier, Rajputana and Kashmir where more rain is urgently required. In Bengal and Assam the transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of autumn paddy and jute are in progress. In the Punjab sowings of autumn crops continue and are generally below normal on irrigated and much restricted on unirrigated areas. In Bombay and Madras sowing is generally progressing and transplantation continues in the United Provinces; standing crops are doing well and autumn sowings are practically over.

WHEAT PRICES.

The following are the prices of wheat :—Ambala 9, Rawalpindi and Lyalpur 9½, Ferozepore and Lahore-9½ seers per rupee. Slight fall in prices is reported from Meerut, Agra and Allahabad.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th August should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

WROUGHT IRON WORKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR

The Electrical and Automobile Engineers and Mechanics, House Owners and Building Contractors

Executed by Skilled and Experienced Staff

AT THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS,

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes :

"I am very glad to certify that Dongre's Balamrit is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."

PRICE AS. 12. POSTAGE AS. 4.

K. T. DONGRE & Co.,

GIRGAUM—BOMBAY.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't got a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B-5

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 27

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SENATE MEETING.

PROPOSAL FOR THIRD CLASS HONORS NEGATIVED

An adjourned meeting of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday evening when Sir Narayan Chandavarkar occupied the chair.

Sir Narayan at the outset read letters from Mr. Dadabhai Navroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thanking the Senate for their resolution to confer the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws on them.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan had given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

(i) That the following regulations be substituted for regulation No. 40 of the regulations for the B.A. Examination:—

"Candidates who appear only for the Pass Degree Examination must, in order to pass the Examination, obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks separately in Compulsory English and in the Optional Group. In Group (e) or (f) candidates must also obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks allotted to the practical examinations taken together.

"Should a candidate, however, not obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks either in Compulsory English or in his Optional Group, he shall be declared to have passed the Examination if, on a review of his marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present decide that he should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtain an aggregate of at least 40 per cent. of the total marks obtainable.

"Candidates who appear for the Honours Examination in English, Sanskrit, Latin, Persian, History and Economics or Mental and Moral Philosophy must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks separately in Compulsory English and in the four optional papers (taken together) which they have in common with the candidates for the Pass Examination. Candidates will be declared to have passed with First Class Honours if they obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the total number of marks in all the Honours papers as defined in paragraph 3, regulation 43, of the subject or group in which they appear for Honours, and with Second Class Honours if they obtain not less than 45 per cent. of the total number of marks in all the above papers. Those who obtain less than 45 per cent. but have obtained not less than 30 per cent. in the papers which they have in common with the Pass Examination will be entitled only to the Pass Degree and will be placed in the same list with those who have obtained the Pass Degree.

"Of those candidates who appear for Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, or Botany and Zoology, and have obtained not less than 30 per cent. of the full marks in Compulsory English, such as have obtained not less than 60 per cent. in their Honours papers will be declared to have obtained First Class Honours, and such as have obtained not less than 45 per cent. will be declared to have obtained Second Class Honours. Those who obtain less than 45 per cent. will be declared to have obtained a Pass Degree if the Examiners of the Group recommended that the Pass Degree be given. In groups (e) and (f), candidates for Honours, in order to be entitled to Honours, must obtain also not less than 45 per cent. of the full marks in the practical examinations of the group taken together.

"Candidates who appear for Honours may in their application intimate that in the event of their not obtaining Honours they do not wish to be granted a Pass Degree. Such candidates will not be declared to have passed."

(ii) That the following be added at the end of the last paragraph of regulation No. 43:—

"In Group (e) or (f), for the Pass Examination there will be 75 marks for each paper and 25 for each practical."

(iii) That the altered regulations be brought into operation from the date of their sanction by Government.

The Rev. Dr. R. Scott had given notice of his intention to move the following amendments in the 3rd paragraph:—

(i) That instead of "60 per cent." "five-eighths" be inserted; (ii) that instead of "45 per cent." "one-half" be inserted; (iii) that the following be added:—"And Tihrd Class Honours if they obtain not less than three-eighths" to the penultimate sentence of para 3; (iv) that in the last sentence instead of "45 per cent." "three-eighths" be inserted.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan had given notice of his intention to move the following amendments:—

In line 1 (i) delete the words "regulations be substituted for" and insert therefor the words "paragraph be added to." Omit paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the said notice of motion and insert the following paragraph in their stead:—

"Those of the candidates who appear for Honours in groups (e), (c) and (d) of Regulation 43 and obtain less than 30 per cent. marks in the Honours papers but obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks in the compulsory and pass papers will be declared to have obtained the Pass Degree. Those of the candidates who appear for Honours in groups (b), (e) and (f) of Regulation 43 and fail to pass the Honours Examination but obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks in Compulsory English will be declared to have obtained the Pass Degree if the Examiners of the group in which they fail recommend that the Pass Degree be given."

"A BAD POLICY."

Dr. Mackichan in moving the proposition said, in the course of his lengthy remarks that the Syndicate accepted that there should be only first and second class honours. It was found necessary at the last examination to allow students, who had failed to obtain first and second class honours, third class honours. There were in England first, second and third class tripposs, but very little importance was attached to third class. In the old days, in his time, there was nothing but first and second. If they recognised a class like an intermediate class it would only lower the dignity of the Honours class. Always more men were placed in the lower classes than in the first and second classes, and because there was a third class into which all doubtful students could be thrust they were depriving the first and second class honours students of the credit due to them. If the examiners thought that a man did not deserve a second class, they at once came to the decision to give him a third class. It was a very bad policy. It seemed to the speaker that it was most undesirable that there should be a third class honours degree. If they restricted the honours degrees to the first and second classes only, and those who failed to reach that standard were given the pass degree, it would be said that there was some distinction between an honours man and a man who merely passed his examination.

Dr. Scott's amendments were inconsistent with the whole spirit of the thing and it was impossible to comply with them. Proceeding to deal with Mr. Mirza's amendments, Dr. Mackichan said that they were very indefinite. He objected to the omission of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4. Some people said that those who fail to get honours should get nothing. Of course that was a great injustice. That would mean the placing of students who have not obtained honours, not even in the pass class. The honours paper and the pass paper should not overlap one another.

The Rev. Dr. Scott in proposing an amendment instituting third class honours said that the proposals of the Syndicate were premature, they were not based on the examiners' reports; they were the reverse of the rulings laid down by the Syndicate less than two years ago, and they were likely to produce undesired results. They had the appearance of injustice in two respects. First they gave to an Honours candidate who made 44 per cent. exactly the same reward as was given to a student who chose the simple Pass Course and made 30 per cent. Secondly they allowed Honours to a very small number. Experience in the last three examinations had shown that more had obtained Honours below the Second Class, than in the First and Second classes combined. It is evident that the result will be to discourage study for Honours. But in the circumstance of our Indian universities it was our duty to encourage as far as we could wider and higher study. It seemed necessary that either of two things be done; either to come down lower with Second Class honours, say to 40 per cent., or to widen the area by allowing third class honours. These were recognised in Britain in several Universities. Dr. Scott's proposal was that three grades of honours should be given according as the students made five, four or three-eighths of the total; but he was quite willing that the matter be refered to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

This was seconded by Mr. Moos.

Principal Paranjpe said that Dr. Mackichan had already said that Dr. Scott's amendment was impossible to act upon. That amendment was utterly unworkable and impossible.

Mr. N. G. Wellinker proposed that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration. He said that Dr. Mackichan's speech had showed them that there was a practical necessity for adopting this suggestion for doing away with third class honours. This necessity had arisen, he thought, from their having abolished the classification in the pass examination. According to the present rules the man who gets 60 or 70 per cent. or a man who gets only 30 per cent. are both classed pass. The result was that they found themselves in an anomalous position with regard to the question before them. If they agreed to give third class honours a student who just gets 30 per cent. and scrapes through will be put on the same footing as a student who passes the pass examination even if he secures 50 or 70 per cent. Was it just that they should be classed as equals? If they adopted Dr. Mackichan's remedy they would undoubtedly discourage a large number of students to appear for the honours examination. There was no doubt that Dr. Mackichan was right that if they lowered the honours degree, they would certainly not be raising the standard of culture in their University. He advocated the restoration of the old classification. To adopt Dr. Mackichan's proposal would mean dealing a very heavy blow to encouragement of students to appear for the honours examination.

Principal Wilkinson here moved that the Senate resolve themselves into a Committee for the consideration of the proposal.

This motion was agreed to after some discussion.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee after discussing the proposal, item by item, made the following recommendation:—

1. That the discretion of examiners as to 40 per cent. marks be limited to the B.A. examination.

2. That candidates who appear for honours in English, Latin, Persian, History, Economics, or Mental and Moral Philosophy must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks separately in compulsory English and in the four optional papers taken together which they have in common with candidates who appear for the pass examination.

Those who have obtained less than 50 per cent., but have obtained not less than 30 per cent. in the papers which they have in common with the pass examination.

3. That there be no third class honours.

4 That the figure 45 be changed to 40 everywhere; that at the end of para 3 add "and para 2 shall apply to the case of such candidates, their pass papers only being considered."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then moved that his proposition as modified by the report of the Committee should be adopted.

This was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

Rinderpest is prevalent in five Taluks of the Cocanada district. A mobile corps consisting of six assistants and one Inspector to help the touring veterinary assistant has been sent and they are working in different taluks.

At a public meeting held recently at Kalimpong in the training school hall an Executive Committee was formed to raise funds for Hospital Units for Mesopotamia. The Committee's activities will be centered at Kalimpong, Tista Bridge and Pedang.

CRICKET MATCH: BOMBAY GYMKHANA V BYCULLA CLUB.

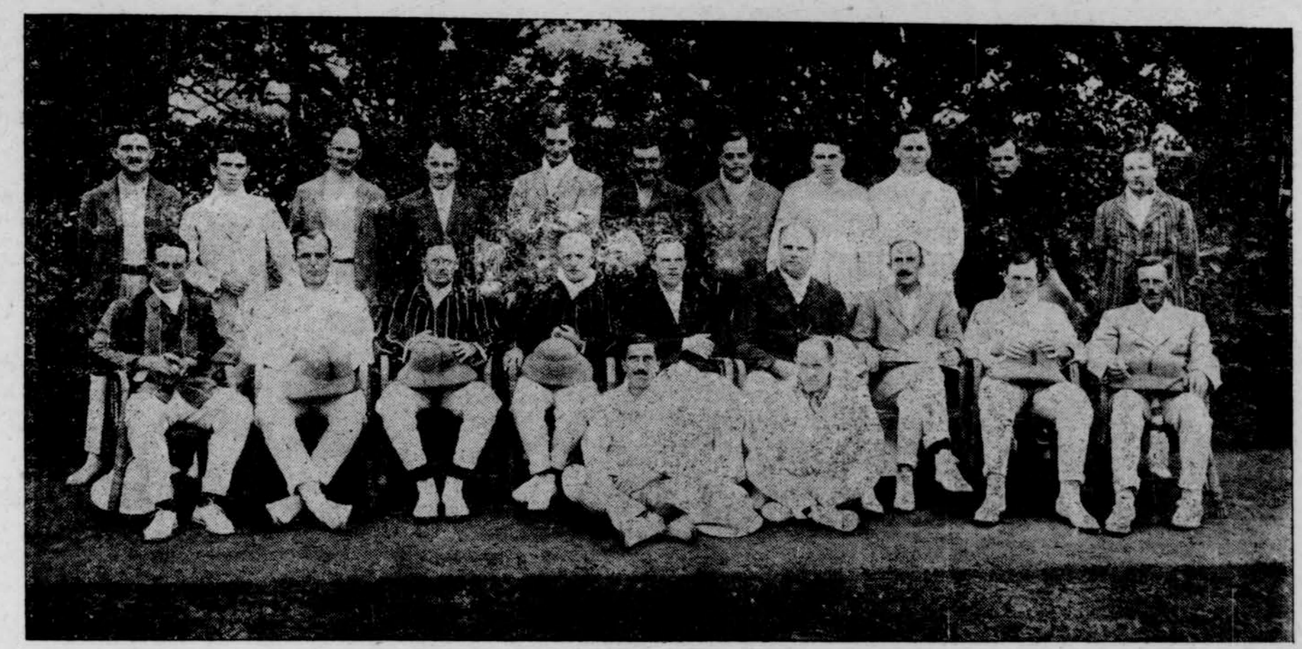

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Group pho o of the Teams,

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The Gymkhana Batting

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

MAJOR-GENERAL MELLIS'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

General Nixon's Despatch is followed by Major General Fry's report and a despatch from Major General Mellis, commanding the Shaiba force in which bobth of them detail at length th operation at Shaiba and General Mellis's recommendations.

"I desire to bring to notice the specially good services of the following Commanders, Staff etc:—

Major General C. I. Fry commanded his Brigade to my entire satisfaction during the battle of Barjisiyah on the 14th. His Brigade behaved admirably under his direction.

Brigadier General W. S. Delamain C.B., D.S.O. is a very able Brigade Commander, and led his troops during the action of the 13th and the battle of the 14th with marked success.

I am much indebted to Colonel R. N. Gamble, D. S. O., for the invaluable assistance he afforded during the operations of the 13th and the battle of the 14th April. He is a staff officer of marked ability and character, very cool and collected. He should be in command of troops and I strongly recommend him for promotion.

Major G. A. F. Sanders, R. E., is an excellent staff officer of great ability and very cool and collected. His services on my staff during the operations of the 13th and the battle of the 14th were most valuable to me.

Captain P. G. Peel, 81st Pioneers is a very useful staff officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Cleeve, R.A.A., is a very capable Artillery Commander. As my Divisional Artillery Commander, his services during the operations of the 13th were of great value, the handling of the artillery on that day being a decisive factor in the success of the operations. I greatly felt the loss of his services on the 14th after he was wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel U. W. Evans, R. E., is a very able Engineer Commander of great energy and resource. He gave me great assistance during the operations of the 13th and 14th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. B. Browne Mason, R.A.M.C., acted as my Assistant Director of Medical Srvice during the operations of the 13th and at the battle of the 14th. His arrangements for evacuating a large number of our wounded during the battle of Barjisiyah showed marked ability and organising power. I feel greatly indebted to him.

Major H. A. Holdich, Brigade Major 16th Brigade is a cool and able staff officer.

Capt. F. H. Carruthers, staff Capt. 16th Brigade.

Shaikh Ibrahim El Abdullah El Ibrahim of Zapair regularly furnished information of the enemy's movements. The information was almost always correct and the Sheik must have incurred great trouble and expense in procuring it.

Major H. Smyth, Intelligence Officer at Saibu.

Interpreter Mirza Ali, Headquarters Infantry Brigade.

I also desire to bring to notice the names of the following officers in various parts of the battlefield for promptitude and despatch at considerable risk.

Major A. T. S. Dickinson, Brigade Major 30th Infantry Brigade, Captain A. J. Shakeshaft, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Lieut. H. D. Hickley 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas Lieutenant H., H. Rich. 120th Infantry, 2nd Lieutenant Lemon attached to the 104th Rifles.

KOTLA AHMED DACOITY CASE.

THREE CONVICTED AND TWO ACQUITTED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Judgment has been pronounced in what is known as the Kotla Ahmed Dacoity case by Mr. E. Keough, Special Magistrate, Jhang. Originally 27 persons were challaned by the police, including six absconders, but the Crown entered *nolle prosequi* against 20 persons, including four absconders. Of the remaining seven, five were actually before Court, two being absconders. Three of the five men, namely, Kadir Bakhsh, Hidayata and Ahmed, have been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, and two, namely, Allah Bakhsh and Samaila, have been acquitted.

The facts of the case are that on the night between the 1st and 2nd March, 1915, a gang of about 200 dacoits armed with sticks stormed the village and looted 13 houses and six shops. The dacoity was a midnight affair and the dacoits evidently went from house to house, as many of the accused have been recognised as having visited several of the houses and shops looted. This case like others mainly turns on the evidence of identification, which has been believed by the Court.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM V. CURRENCY C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Bombay Currency Office Cricket Club and Bombay Gymkhana B Team on Saturday on the Marine Lines maidan and resulted in a win for the Bombay Currency Office Cricket Club by 197 runs. Scores:—

Bombay Currency Office Cricket Club 229
and the Gymkhana only 32 runs.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM V. BARONET C. C.

A LUCKY DRAW.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Baronet C. C. on the Esplanade on Saturday, the match resulting in a draw in favour of the former. The Bombay Gymkhana going, in to bat first, totalled 151, to which the Baronet C. C. had replied with 106 for 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn.

Sir F. Sprott, who contributed the highest individual score of the day, was again in fine form. He hit with vigour, his innings including five 4's. He has been a consistent run-getter this season and is undoubtedly in finer form than he has been for the last half decade. McCormack also played fine cricket for his 25.

On the Baronet Club side, Chinoy and Davar were the only two men who could do anything against the Gymkhana attack, and except during the stay of these two men at the wickets, the visitors' innings was more or less a procession to and from the wickets. Chinoy's innings was especially invaluable to his side, as they had lost five wickets for a paltry 22 and it then seemed as if the whole side would be out for less than 50. He, however, hit out with decision and saved his side from an utter collapse. Davar also contributed an useful innings of 25. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. L. Simms (Capt.) b Ponchkhanawala	16
Sir F. L. Sprott b Vatcha	34
F.F. Stileman b Madon	16
E. E. Christie run out	2
K. McCormack c Parekh b Ponchkhanawala	25
D. G. Hurlbutt c Ponchkhanawala b Vatcha	12
G. D. Moore b Vatcha	1
H.F. Hearson c Reporter b Ponchkhanawala	7
C. G. Stileman not out	17
H. W. Kilby c Ponchkhanawala b Parekh	3
F. J. Clarke b Madon	7
Extras	11
Total	151

BARONET C. C.

S. M. Chothia c Christie b Clarke	4
M. Reporter b Clarke	1
K. Irani l. b. w. b Simms	11
M. D. Parekh b Simms	5
S. Nagporewala c Sprott b Clarke	1
P. J. Chinoy st. Hurlbutt b Simms	32
D. Raja (Capt.) c and b Kilby	11
N. Davar c Hearsor b McCormack	25
M. R. Vatcha c Christie b McCormack	5
P. Ponchkhanawala not out	0
S. Madon not out	1
Extras	10
Total (for 9 wickets.)	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Innings

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Parekh	14	36	3	1
Ponchkhanawala	12	48	6	3
Vatcha	13	39	2	3
Madon	6	17	2	2

Baronet C. C. Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Simms	15	27	3	3
Clarke	11	33	2	3
Kilby	4	14	1	0
McCormack	4	16	1	1

"Bowled one "wide ball."

HINDU GYMKHANA V. YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS,

CHANDARANA'S REMARKABLE BOWLING FEAT.

M. H. Chandarana, a leading Hindu bowler, achieved the other day the remarkable feat of taking all the ten wickets in an innings and still more remarkable one of clean-bowling the ten men. One has heard of a bowler taking all ten wickets in an innings but it is extremely rare that a bowler has been known to clean bowl ten men. This is perhaps a bowling record, at least in Bombay. The following are the scores in the match in which Chandarana achieved that remarkable feat. The match came off on Friday last. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

R. A. Wagle b Mirza	26
Kantak c Vajifdar b Mirza	46
S. M. Dalvi b Mirza	3
P. Ganpat b Vajifdar	66
M. D. Pai c Pai b Pavri	21
C. V. Mehta c Bulsara b Pavri	4
Puepla b Vajifdar	16
V. D. Pai b Vajifdar	0
C. Rama c Pavri b Mirza	4
Naidu b Mirza	4
M. H. Chandarana not out	0
Extras	18
Total	208

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN. C. C.

N. P. Pavri b M. H. Chandarana	0
D. M. Pavri b M. H. Chandarana	27
H. J. Vajifdar b M. H. Chandarana	8
E. D. Driver b M. H. Chandarana	3
A. H. Wadia b M. H. Chandarana	0
B. B. Patel b M. H. Chandarana	15
B. S. Mirza b M. H. Chandarana	13
J. Khan b M. H. Chandarana	1
C. Bulsara not out	5
P. Nalaseth b M. H. Chandarana	0
R. Bulsara b M. H. Chandarana	0
Extras	3
Total	75.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mirza	11	77	10	6
Vajifdar	17	44	3	2
Bulsara (R.)	3	9	0	0
Pavri	5	43	0	2

Young Zoroastrian C. C. Innings

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Chandarana (M. H.)	12	34	1	10
Waglo	10	33	1	0
Kantak	1	5	0	0

CRICKET AT KIRKEE.

AMMN: FACTORY C.C V ISLAM C C. KIRKEE

The above match was played on Friday on the Ordnance Ground Kirkee, and resulted in a win for the Islam C. C. by 3 runs for one innings and 5 wickets.

AMMN: FACTORY C. C.

A V. Correa, (Captain), 1; L. Castelino, 3; V. X. Symons, 3; G. D'Souza, 2; C. R. D'Souza, 7; Rama Laxuman, 4; Dewjee, 19; Sheik Kadar, 2; Hanumant Nama, 4; Shanker Shiva, 11; Peera, 6; extras 10; total 72.

ISLAM C. C.

Norman, (Captain) 4; Govind, 31; Sidi Amir, 2; Sheik Mahomed 7; Guffet, 4; Noormahomed, 3; Persha 8; Amindin, 0; Cawasjee 1; Sidoo, 3; Yashin, 2; extras 10; total 75.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Homeward English Mail steamer Salsette sails.
H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 17.

University Annual Convocation 5-45 p.m.
Improvement Trust Meeting 4-10 p.m.
Preliminary Results of the four-and-a-half crore loan.
Mr J. P. Orr's Lecture on "Co-operation between neighbours as a possible means of remedying insanitary conditions in existing slums," the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association.

WEDNESDAY, August 18.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Lecture by Prof. P. S. Kale, M.A., on "The Pursuit of Wealth," Sydenham College of Commerce.

THURSDAY, Aug. 19.

Opening of New Byculla Y. M. C. A. by Lady Willingdon.
Municipal Corporation.
Bombay V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament, Skating Rink, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., comdg. B. V. A.

COLABA, Aug. 14.

782—Duties. Duties for the ensuing week commencing Sunday the 15th instant.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company. Sgt. A. A. Spilling.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company. Sgt. W. H. Stubbs.
783—Parades. Monday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
Monday:—7 a.m. Recruits.
Tuesday:—7 a.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Coys. 15pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.
Tuesday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
Wednesday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
Wednesday:—7 a.m. Recruits.
Wednesday:—7-15 a.m. 15pr. B. P. Laying Class.
Thursday: 7 a.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Coys. 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill. All members must attend this parade.
Friday:—7 a.m. Signallors.
Friday:—7-15 a.m. 15pr. B. L. Laying
riday:—7-15 a.m. 15pr. B. L. Laying Class.
Saturday:—7 a.m. Recruits.
784—Warrants. Railway Warrants Nos. 89 and 90 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. Morey to proceed to Ahmedabad on 14th inst. on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Coy. and to return on completion of same.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut., R.N.V.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

281.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8664 Vol. R. A. McPhail, to "B" Coy.
No. 8665 Vol. L. R. Hearn, to "H" Coy.
No. 8667 Vol. G A. Menlove, to "H" Coy.
No. 8665 Vol. J. Thomson, to "J" (Scots) Coy.
The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "H" Coy:—
No. 4453 Vol. F. J. Warder, No. 3053 Vol. A. M. Ardagh, and No. 5587 Vol. M. E. Jackson.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at the Elysium Skating Rink at 9-30 p.m. on 19th, 21st and 23rd August, 1915. Plan can eb seen at B. V. R. Headquarters and at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Admission.—Reserved seats for three nights, Rs. 10, Reserved seats, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, unreserved seats Rs. 5, 3, 2 and Re. 1, Garrison in Uniform half price to third and back seats.

Kirkee Open Boxing Tournament.

To be held on 24th, 25th and 26th of August. Middle Weights, Welter Weights, Light Weights, and Feather weights. 1st Prize Rs. 60, 2nd Prize Rs. 40, in each weight providing there are more than seven entries, Emrance fee Rs. 3, each. Entries to be made by the 20th August 1915 to the Manager Soldiers and Sailors Inst. Kirkee, Contests will also be arranged.

NO ITALIAN MAILS.

No Italian mails were received by the Inward English mail steamer Salsette which arrived here last Saturday evening.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION'S "AT HOME."

To meet her Excellency Lady Willingdon the Bombay Sanitary Association will be "At Home" at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of July last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1915. Among them the number of new admissions was 402, of which 286 were men, 59 women, and 57 children.

NURSE ROBBED.

Miss A. Powell, a nurse in the Sir J. J. Hospital, residing in the Wadia Home for Nurses, reports to the Police the theft of a diamond ring of the value of Rs. 750 from a Japanese jewel case which was kept on her dressing table in her room on Friday afternoon.

ACCIDENT TO A BOILER MAKER.

Mansandas Gangadin, aged about 25 years, a boiler maker on the s. s. Khosrou, whilst walking across a beam on the second deck of the vessel on Friday, lost his balance and fell down in the lower hold from a height of about 16 feet and sustained a fracture of his left thigh bone. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

As will be seen from an advertisement on another page, the Bombay Perfumery Mart announce that they are disposing of their stock at their annual clearance sale now going on at rock-bottom prices, even in these times of war when the imports of Continental goods are almost stopped. It is to be hoped that the public will not miss this opportunity to visit their mart.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

Motor car No. 311 was going along Lamington Road towards Grant Road and car No. 1210 was going along Falkland Road towards Tardeo, when at the junction of Lamington and Falkland roads the drivers could not see each other as a tram car going towards Tardeo had stopped at the junction. The motor cars collided and Vithu Succaram, who was seated in car No. 311, was thrown out and slightly injured.

DEATH OF ACTING CHIEF OF BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

Mr. R. B. C. Thomson, acting Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, who had been ailing for some days past, died on Friday. On the 30th July he had been to extinguish a fire that had broken out in the coal bunker of the Hospital-ship Madras, when he took ill, probably from the effects of coal gas. He was confined to his bed since the 5th instant and his condition gradually grew worse and he expired on Friday.

Mr. H. Lainton, acting Head Foreman, has taken over charge of the office of the Chief of the Brigade.

HOMEWARD MAIL PASSENGERS

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward mail steamer Salsette sailing to-day:—

Connell, Mr. Chas, Conno'ly, Mr. C. W., Connolly, Mrs. Child & Infant, Davies, Mr. H. C. Evan Thomas, Miss, Fatehi, Mr. T., Fox, Mrs. W. G. & Child, Nissim, I.C.S., Mr. Joseph, Smith, Mr. F., Will, Mr. Geo., Charafi Dr. M. E., Oldfield Hon. Mr. Justice F. D. P. and Mrs. Hutton Mr., Rao P. S., Mr. Crabtree Mr. R. H. Taylor Mr. N., Bruce Mr. R. D., Parker Mr. G., Palfrey Mr., Morris Mrs. C., Thiruped Mr. H. R. V., Lakeland Mr. W. J., Peters Mrs., Thomson Mr. E., Woods Mr. H. C., Muir Mr., Mackinnon Mr., Leonard Mrs., Sloan Mr. J. H., Critchell Mr. E. R., Crawford Mrs., Deane Mrs., Yates Miss.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, on view of the body of Amcenabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged about seven years, living with her parents at Dharavi. It being a holiday on Friday the deceased started to go to her grandfather's place where her mother had preceded her. The deceased failed to turn up and a search was made, when her clothes were found floating on the surface of the water in a tank near her house. There was a mark as of a foot having slipped near the embankment. Nobody ventured to jump in except a Hindu named Rama Devji who jumped into the tank and brought her out.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added that the action of Rama Devji in diving to recover the body was commendable.

STREET FATALITY

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, touching the death of Nurmahomed Alimahomed, a Mahomedan aged about 40. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased who was carpenter and a born cripple, was being led along the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Friday evening by his brother Hasanally when a victoria came up from behind. Hasanally moved aside and shouted out to the driver to stop as the deceased was not able to move fast. In the meanwhile the horse struck the deceased and he fell against his brother who also fell. Both the rear wheels of the vehicle passed over the deceased's stomach and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The driver drove away fast, soon after the accident.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

SAD END TO A NIGHT WALK.

Andrew Mathews, a Madrassi Christian aged about 28 years, while walking along the Ballard Pier Harbour on Saturday night fell into the sea. Despite every attempt made by the harbour Police to recover the man from the sea, the efforts proved quite futile.

The story in connection with the incident was related to the Police by one Rosie Swammi, a Madrassi Christian woman. She said that she was residing at Frere Road. At about 10-30 p.m. on Saturday she went with her paramour on their usual walk to the outer wall of the Ballard Pier Docks. As they were at the harbour she was looking at a ship lying in the stream, when suddenly she heard a splash into the sea, and on turning round she found Mathews missing. She then heard him screaming for help. As she was quite alone she could render no assistance to him, thereupon she shouted for some help but none listened to her cries. She immediately reported the matter to the Police. Rosie also said that the deceased had taken some stout but he was not drunk.

A NAVAL GUNNER'S DEATH.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Sunday morning the Acting Coroner, held an inquest, at the Coroner's Court, on the body of H. E. E. Coleman, aged 45, a gunner in the Royal Navy, who died shortly before midnight on Saturday last in his room in the Prince of Wales Hotel, where he was staying, after a short illness.

E. S. Grey, Sick Birth Steward of the Royal Navy, stated that the last he saw the deceased was at 6-15 p.m. on Saturday, when the deceased told him that he felt feverish. He had been invalided from the Persian Gulf, and he refused to see the Naval Surgeon. He took the temperature of the deceased which was then only slightly above the normal and gave him some quinine pills. He then told him that he would return again, but the deceased asked him not to bother, as he would telephone if necessary. He had given him ten grains of quinine and five grains of aspirine, to take the latter if the deceased's head got bad. The aspirine was not taken.

John Kennedy, a mariner, who resided at the Prince of Wales Hotel deposed that he knew the deceased for some time past, and for the past six days he had complained of fever. He attended his work up to two days before his death. He used to get ill soon after taking his meals. Until seven in the evening of Saturday he was conscious, but he was lying fore and aft the bed unconscious at about 11 p.m. He placed his (deceased's) head on the pillow and went to fetch the Naval Surgeon, and when he returned the deceased was dead. It was 11.42 p.m. at that time.

Further inquiry was adjourned till the 28th instant.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much

SUCCESSFUL LADY STUDENTS.

CONGRATULOTORY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a meeting for congratulating lady students who have been successful in their University examinations this year, was held on Sunday afternoon at the Mangaldas Nathu. Iha House, when Sir Narayan Chandavarker presided.

There was a large gathering of supporters of female education.

After a preliminary programme of music had been gone through Sir Narayan in a few brief remarks said that last year 32 girls passed the Matriculation, 6 the Intermediate, 2 the B.A., and one M.A. These figures of course were not such as to make them very proud of the progress of female education. But there was no occasion to be disappointed at the situation as it stood and the prospects before them. It was a women's day and he called upon Mrs. Kashibai Kanitker and Miss Krishnabai Thakur M.A., and Mrs. Naniben Gajjar to address the gathering.

The ladies named above addressed the audience at great length and controverted many of the objections raised by ignorant people against female education. They congratulated the students who had been successful in their examinations last year. Mrs. Nandabai Saraya also addressed at some length.

Mrs. Tarabai Modak, replied on behalf of the students thanking the previous speakers and the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association for holding a meeting to congratulate them. She regretted that there were no arrangements for lady students in the shape of hostels etc., who wished to come to Bombay and prosecute their studies. They had to have recourse to places started by foreign missionaries.

Sir Narayan then addressed the students at great length and said that the figures of the successful students compared with the population of India were very small. But he hoped for a brighter future. Manu, the great law giver, had asked them to worship women and had said that one mother was equal to a thousand fathers. They must consider the number of successful students in that relation. These ladies would be the apostles of education among women. There was a time when men were lecturing the ladies, but to-day the position had reversed. They were told by ladies what their duty was. People must have read in the papers about the movement started in England by Sir William Wedderburn, regarding female education. And a meeting which was held under the inspiration of that movement had memoralised the Secretary of State for India and he hoped there would be some good fruit. The memorial had been signed by Mrs. Burnett, the wife of one of the greatest social reformer workers in England. He then referred to the part taken by educated women in India and England in the present war. If they had not been educated they would not have done that. The female education movement in Bombay was due to that grand old man Dadabhai Navroji. He did pioneer work of great value in the forties of the last century. Women were easier to teach and quicker to learn. On them depended the social welfare of India.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh then thanked the President for his address and the meeting terminated.

THE PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the suggestion of several friends I am sending you herewith a summary of the main points in the case for the Trust which I laid before the Corporation in the recent debate on the Parel Road Schemes.

Government have now been placed in possession of the views both of the Trust and of the Corporation and we await their decision.

Meanwhile it would, I suggest, be well for all good citizens who are interested in the Bombay slum problem, to take every opportunity of exchanging views on the vexed question how the slums can best the dealt with at the least cost to the public purse and to the greatest good of the greatest number.

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding prevalent as to the attitude of the Bombay City Improvement Trust towards this question. I am told that quite a number of people believe that the Trust have definitely decided to "leave the slums to stew in their own juice" and to spend no money at all on them but to get a law passed by which the owners of slum property can be required to render that property sanitary entirely at their own expense without any assistance from the public purse.

That this is not at all the case will at once be seen on reference to the last part of my summary. Whether the Parel Road Schemes are sanctioned or not, the Trust have funds which they can spend on direct improvement of the slums, as soon as ever they have decided which part of the slums to take in hand first and what system of improvement to follow.

Some of the Trustees incline to a system which I recommended some years ago and which is actually being tried in the Undria Street Improvement Scheme. I hope to explain it in detail with the aid of models in a public lecture which I am to deliver at the Trust office at 6 p.m., next Tuesday, 17th instant, and which I cordially invite all interested in the Bombay slum problem to attend.

The expense and delay involved in the Undria Street system are far less serious than the expense and delay involved in the wholesale demolition system previously followed in Bombay but are still so formidable that it will not be practicable to apply the new system to what remains of the ever extending slum area in Bombay unless the law is amended so as to minimise acquisition of private properties which is the chief obstacle to economy and expedition. To this end it is proposed to legalise acquisition of only *parts* of houses and make the owners contribute towards the cost of demolishing those parts so as to create air spaces from which what remains of each house after demolition of the obstructive parts will get that ample supply of light and air the absence of which, according to the testimony of all health officers from Dr. Hewlett's time (1870) onwards has always been one of the main causes of the high mortality of Bombay.

All suggestions of any alternative methods of cheapening and expediting slum improvement will be gratefully welcomed by,—Yours etc.,

J. P. ORR.

Bombay Improvement Trust, August 14, 1915.

(We are glad to publish the above letter, but we regret that we are unable to find room for the lengthy "summary" of the main points which Mr. Orr sends with his letter. We have already devoted about ten columns of our space,—in our issues of July 20th and 30th,—to Mr. Orr's defence of the Parel Road Scheme. The whole question was fully thrashed out in the Corporation, and, since the scheme was on its defence, Mr. Orr was very fully reported in our columns. The publication of a new statement would, we fear, lay us open to further demands on our space which we do not wish to provoke. The matter may well be left where it is, at present, for the decision of the Government.—Editor "B C")

BANGALORE "DAILY POST."

THE RESIDENT'S ACTION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

The British Resident prohibited this morning the publication of the "Daily Post," for publishing an article on the subject of alien enemies in Mysore on the 13th July and certain articles on subsequent dates. It is understood that the prohibition holds good for a week, during which time telegrams only may be issued without comment and an application for fresh publication may then be made subject to certain conditions.

Sir Hugh Daly's order says among other things that the notification of the Government of India of 1891, under which authority is now taken, was issued to protect Indian Chiefs from the attack of newspapers that are published in portions of the Native State territory made over to the British Government for Imperial purposes. The article entitled "Enemy Subjects in Mysore" dated the 13th July and the subsequent article of a similar nature, left the British Resident no option but to exercise the discretion vested in him by that notification and the matter is not open to discussion.

In order to meet the local requirements (there being no other newspapers in the town) the Resident is prepared to grant authority for the reissue of the "Daily Post" after the 20th August on the following conditions:—(1) that the first number shall contain in a prominent position an apology for and withdrawl of the article in question; this statement to be in the form approved by the Resident; (2) that the editing, printing and publishing should be entrusted to a person approved by the Resident. In the meanwhile, in order to save invonvenience, the Resident has no objection to the publication of Reuter's and Indian telegrams.

The name of the editor, whose permission has thus been withdrawn, is Miss A. E. Dawson. The paper was established 42 years ago by the late Mr. A. C. Houston, as the "Bangalore Examiner" a triweekly and became a daily under the present title a few years later

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

On a representation made by the "Daily Post" Ltd., the Resident modified the suspension order allowing the issue of the paper from the 16th instant. Mr. T. Wiseman Mitchell being permitted to edit, print and publish.

EMPIRE BATTALION.

RESULT OF MILITARY INQUIRY.

(Later than the Mail.)

The report and findings were issued on July 27 of the Military Court of Inquiry, constituted by the Army Council, upon their investigation of a series of allegations connected with the raising and early administration by the British Empire Committee of the 17th (Empire) Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

On the first issue the alleged misapplication by Messrs. Ernest Devereux and T. Watson, or one or other of them, of the sum of £100 subscribed by Major Bathurst, the Court found that the transaction, so far as Mr. Devereux was concerned, was so irregular that Mr. McCandlish was justified in calling attention to it, and that Mr. McCandlish's action and letter did not justify the reprimand he received from Sir Bindon Blood.

The Court was of opinion that neither Lieut.-Colonel Bowden nor the committee could be exonerated from blame in granting or acquiescing in the grant of the messing contract. With regard to the hutting contract and other subsidiary contracts, the Court was of opinion that the decision of the British Empire Committee was injudicious.

With reference to the alleged receipt of a commission from Messrs. Hand and Co., in connection with a contract, the Court found that Messrs. Devereux and Watson, knowing Mr. Hand to be a man in a weak financial position, made an unwarrantable use of their positions as members of the British Empire Committee to obtain money from him.

In the opinion of the Court, Lieut-Colonel Bowden was privy to the arrangement for Captain Clark to receive remuneration from Mr. Deverux, and sanctioned it.

With reference to the Lieut.-Colonel Bowden and Mrs. Devereux incident, the Court desired to make it clear that there was no reflection upon the character of Mrs. Devereux, or upon the behaviour of Lieut.-Colonel Bowden.

In conclusion, the Court declared it had no doubt that whenever the opportunity may occur, the 17th Battalion Royal Fusiliers will show itself worthy of the distinguished regiment to which it belongs.

INDIANS AND THE O.T.C.

MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

An informal deputation consisting of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. S. Sorabji (Hony. Secretary), waited on Lord Islington, the Under Secretary of State for India, at the India Office on Thursday, July 29th 1915, to present the following memorial to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India on the question of the admission of Indian Students to the Officers Training Corps.

To, the Right Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, India Office, Whitehall, London.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of Indian students at present connected with various Educational Institutions in the United Kingdom, including those who are rendering assistance to the sick and wounded at the different Base Hospitals and Convalescent Homes, held at Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, on Thursady, April 22nd 1915, we, the undersigned, were appointed as a Committee for the purpose of taking the necessary steps with a view to securing the removal of the disability under which they labour by being debarred from joining the Officers' Training Corps of these Institutions.

The disqualification in question appears to have been created by a Regulation of the Army Council, limiting admission to the Officers' Training Corps to "British subjects of pure European descent," issued to the educational institutions concerned, in 1908.

It is not necessary for us to dwell at any length on the practical importance which the matter has derived from recent events. It is keenly felt that the Army Council's regulation not only contravenes, both in letter and spirit, the solemn pledges of equality of status and opportunity given to the people of India in the Gracious Proclamation of 1858 of Queen Victoria, and re-affirmed by Her late Majesty's Successors on the Throne,—but, more especially, creates an invidious and gratuitous racial distinction, to the prejudice of Indian students, within even the sacred presincts of British Educational Institutions.

The restriction enforced by the Army Council's regulation is, in our judgment, not only intrinsically unjustifiable and impolitic; but constitutes, we venture to say, a grave injustice to the Indian student community in this country. We are anxious to make it clear that in its actual operation the regulation has tended to be something more than a mere academic denial of a privilege to Indians, as unintentional probably as it was certainly unprovoked. The imposition of a stigma of racial inferiority is peculiarly out of place in educational institutions, and in itself calculated to mar the harmony and usefulness of the academic careers of those students affected by it. At a time, however, when thousands of their fellow-countrymen are laying down their lives on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa, it could not but be deeply felt and profoundly resented by all Indians.

It may be argued that the admission and training of young Indians in these Corps would lead up to a claim for their eventual admission into the Commissioned ranks of the Army. That could only be considered a valid objection on the assumption that the existing restrictions in that connection were not in themselves a grave denial of just treatment to the people of India. As that larger question, however, is receiving, we believe, the sympathetic consideration of the Imperial and Indian Governments, it is sufficient for the purpose of this representation on the particular subject of the Officers' Training Corps, to point out that, independently of the settlement of the former question in due course, the continued non-admission of Indian students to the Officers' Training Corps of the Institutions to which they belong, can only generate, we fear, a degree of bitterness that would be wholly deplorable.

There is, we respectfully submit, an increasing feeling of indignation on the subject, and it would be most regrettable if a sense of injustice and unfair treatment were allowed to soak into the minds of the rising generation of Indian students, reacting on their future careers and public usefulness, no less than no Indian sentiment and aspirations of to-day, without some attempt to remedy the grievance. In view of the facts set forth above, we venture to hope that the matter will receive your earnest and sympathetic consideration, and we pray that you will make proper representation to the Army Council to remove the grievance by securing the admission of Indian Members of the Universities and Inns of Cours into the respective Officers' Training Corps.

We have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, (London),
SYUD HOSSAIN, (London),
P. BANERJEA, (London),
RUSTAM P. THANEWALA, (London),
M. A. HAMID, (London),
S. MUTTIAH, (London).
SAMPURANSINGH, (London).
G. KRISHNA PILLAI, (London),
P. K. R. NAIDU, (London),
J. N. SAHAI (Brighton).
M. D. THAKORE, (Edinburgh).
S. K PANIKKAR, (Edinburgh).
FAKIR CHAND, (Edinburgh).
D. K. BHAVE, (Edinburgh).
SAROS A. D. NAOROJI, (New Milton).
N. C. MEHTA, (Cambridge).
S. MODAK, (Cambridge).
A. VENKATRAMAN, (Dublin).
V. L. NARAYANA, (Dublin).
S. N. SHAH, (Dublin).
H. S. BHALLA, (Leeds).
Z. P. FERNANDEZ, (Leeds).
V. D. NIMBKAR, (Leeds).
C. C. SINHA, (Glasgow).
L. S. PINTO, (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
M. ASLAMKHAN, (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
H. S. DILLON, (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
D. R. VARMA, (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
H. B. SHROFF, (Manchester).
S. R. GAYATONDE, (New Milton).
E. MAYADAS, (New Milton).
P T. MAJMUNDAR, (Edinburgh).
S. SORABJI, Hon. Secretary, Indian Students and the O. T. C. Committee.

B. V. R. BOXING TOURNAMENT

FORTHCOMING BIG MEETING.

It can confidently be said that there is no more popular sport in the British Army than the "Noble Art" and the British Tommy's sporting qualities have made him the great fighter both on the battlefield and in the ring that he undoubtedly is. The value of this special attention to sportsmanship which both officers and men are so keen on, has been proved over and over again in the present war and has been demonstrated by the great deeds of champions that have fallen for their country shouting out sporting terms and club cries. Our men times out of number have gallantly charged three times their number to precisely the same cry as they would use on the football ground or boxing ring. The efforts now being made in Bombay on the part of the B. V. R. authorities to hold a boxing tournament in our midst on the 19th, 21st and 23rd are therefore greatly to be commended. Sergt.-Major Kearsey, the promoter, has collected a most formidable array of the "Talent" represented in India from all quarters. And India has produced some of England's greatest fighters including ex-Bombardier Wells, who received all his preliminary training in this country. But there are dozens of others, who can all claim championship rank. Some of the stars of the present meeting will include Corpl. Gates of the Oxford and Bucks, the quickest and most scientific heavy-weight champion India can show for the last few years. Gates is an out and out Londoner and one of cleanest boxers in the ring. [illegible] fight has been arranged with [illegible] champion.

Besides other bouts, another Indian crack is Pte. Harris of the 14th Hussars who will provide the star attraction on the opening night in a 10 round feather weight contest with Sgt. Fewings for the Feather Weight championship of Bombay, and a purse of Rs. 200. Sgt. Fewings belongs to the 2/6 Devons and has a good English reputation and fought a draw of 15 rounds with "Phillips," a redoubtable boxer who was known as the "Pride of Leith." There are 12 good entries for the "Feather" and each man comes down to Bombay with a good reputation.

Some good fighting is promised in the "Middles," always a popular weight. Pte. Mann of the Norfolks is the special attraction here. He won last year the Feather Weight Novice competition at Poona, but training has increased his weight so that he will now fight in the "Middles." The special contest of this class will be between Inspector Melville, our local celebrity, and Gr. Holden in a 6-round contest for a purse of Rs. 150 and a silver cup. There is a tremendous heavy list in the "Heavies" in Cpl. Bates, Gr. Walsh and some strong local fighters in Gr. Strong, R.G.A., Sgt. Morris, B.V.R., Bom. Dodd; R.G.A. and M. Craven. The Cadet Companies of the B.V.R. are supplying some promising Bantam Bouts.

There will be a good array of cups and prizes, generally presented by local sportsmen.

The plan of seats together with prices of admission can be learnt at the Orderly room, B.V.R., and the Bombay Gymkhana, and we hope that record attendances will reward this enterprise, as we are informed that apart from the excellent sport of a kind rarely seen in Bombay, the profits will go towards the expenses of the Miniature Rifle Range which is being erected at the headquarters of the B.V.R., which will supply a want in Rifle practice which is sorely needed in Bombay.

CORPSES AND GHOSTS.

PROF. GEDDES ON THE DEADNESS OF LONDON.

Professor Patrick Geddes, in his address at King's College to-day, said that there were signs of a new era opening up to humanity when people would live their lives and not be mere elements engaged in trivial tasks and knowing nothing of the whole. The nineteenth century was a mechanical age, engaged in the study of dead things but ignorant of life. The student studied dead languages, but learned nothing about them. The anatomist studied dead bodies, not the living organism. It was a world of corpses and ghosts in which the really vital idea was completely lost. It was probably for that reason that the Victorian age had such a horror of sex and reproduction, but without this the world was an unintelligible conundrum. A member of the governing body of a University not ten miles from the Strand had some time ago put that aspect of the matter before a meeting, and his fellow-governors looked upon his remarks as either indecent or irrelevant.

The vision of life in terms of mechanism had poisoned the world. The progress of the world was not a terrible determinism of the inexorable past pushing us down headlong, but was a conscious selective process. A living city—and London had ceased to be one—must have a conscious existence. Londoners had become disorientated, and crept about in tunnels, knowing nothing of the world they moved in. It was this ignorance of georgraphy which led to the loss of wars. In the present war the leaders were real geographers and saw Europe at a glance, not in disconnected localities.

Lt. Furness Smith killed in Flanders last month, was the son of the Editorial Secretary, C.M.S. and would have become an Indian Missionary had it not been for the war. He went home after remaining two years on the staff of the St. John's College, Agra, and was to have been ordained last September.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August, 16, 1915.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

No subject in connection with the war has given rise to such a flood of bewildering controversy or provoked so much loose thinking as the question as to whether cotton should or should not be declared absolute contraband of war. Hitherto the Government,—and the policy of the late Liberal Government has been continued by the present Coalition Government,—has steadily resisted the pressure brought to bear on it by a large section of the press and public to take a course, which seems to the man in the street very simple on the face of it, namely, to declare cotton as absolute contraband and confiscate every ship with cotton on board, whether going to a German or a neutral port, provided there is reason to believe in the latter case, that there is any possibility of the cargo ultimately reaching the hands of the enemy. That, of course, is not so simple a procedure as it seems. Great Britain does not tear up her undertakings as "scraps of paper," and before she can adopt a course which would be a reversal of the international law on which she has insisted in the past, very strong grounds for the change of attitude by the alteration of circumstances must be established. During the Russo-Japanese War Great Britain strongly protested against the action of Russia in declaring cotton to be absolute contraband and her protest was successful in securing the transfer of cotton to the conditional list. Again, during the discussions on the Declaration of London it was Great Britain who insisted on cotton being placed on the "Free List." We cannot, nor do the British Government desire to, make the law of the seas merely suit our convenience because the British Navy is all-powerful. Great Britain has fought for years to establish an equitable law on the seas and she must honourably abide by her agreements, however inconvenient it may be. There are other considerations, moreover, of expediency which have doubtless guided the Government. It may be true, or it may not, that neither America nor any other neutral country would go to war on this question. But it is not merely the mere neutrality of Neutrals that has to be considered. We desire, indeed it is a necessity, that their neutrality should be benevolent, for they possess means of retaliation which in one case are too obvious to need mention, and we cannot afford to injure the trade interests unless we are assured that the action taken is fully justified and absolutely essential to the safety of the Empire. We do not want, like Germany, to take short cuts to victory. And in principle there is no distinction between the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and the violation of the law of contraband. In the one case Germany wanted a short cut to Paris and the Imperial Chancellor pleaded necessity as the excuse for tearing up the treaty which bound his country to respect the neutrality of Belgium. In the other case we want a short cut to superiority in munitions. Are we to take it by tearing up the law of the sea which we helped to make and which was made, in fact, at our instance; or, are we going to take the more honourable, if more tedious and distressing, course of waiting until we can repair our own omissions and manufacture such supplies of munitions as will place us in a position of superiority? In honour and decency there can be only one answer to that; and unless it is proved that *all* the cotton that goes to Germany through neutral countries, if any, is used for warlike purposes, the Government cannot be blamed for refusing to treat cotton as absolute contraband.

It is in regard to this question as to how far cotton going, or which may go, to Germany will be used for the manufacture of explosives that there is such a bewildering variety of opinion. There is a great deal of exaggeration on both sides which we may put on one side. It is an idiotic exaggeration to assert that "every pound of cotton imported into Germany means the death of a British soldier." But it is equally foolish to assert that "not one British life would have been saved to-day if no bale of cotton had entered Germany since the commencement of the war." That is what we do not know, although the Intelligence Departments at the War Office and the Admiralty may know it, because frankly we do not know how far Germany has been able to rely on her immense supply of cotton accumulated before the war, though we do know that a year elapsed before she found it necessary to divert the whole of that supply from civil to military purposes. Nor need we pay any attention to the quibbling in which some journals that ought to know better have indulged as to cotton not being used for the manufacture of high explosive shells. We have the high authority of Sir William Ramsay for the statement that "the armies in the field are using powder which mainly consists of nitro-cellulose manufactured from cotton," and that if cotton is not absolutely essential in the manufacture of the propellant explosive, it is of such superior value as to be almost a necessity. At any rate it is fairly certain that the Germans are not using wood-pulp or straw. It is quite certain that cotton is used for warlike purposes, but as regards its position in respect to contraband it is the same as foodstuffs. If the German Government commandeer all the supplies and thus make it impossible for a belligerent to know what is going to Germany for civil and what for military purposes, then it seems to us, that a beligerent would be justified in saying that a new situation has arisen, and that cotton must be declared as absolute contraband. But even then the matter will have to be handled delicately, and, if Lord Emmot, —who besides being a member of the Government is an authority on the question,—is right in his assertion that neither directly nor through neutral countries is any appreciable quantity of cotton entering Germany, and that the Government now have the cotton supply under control,—if such is the case, them it is hardly worth while to risk the irritation to Neutrals, which the drastic action urged on the Government by the influentral meeting at the Queen's Hall a few days ago would undoubtedly create.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY—III.

The recent half-yearly Report of the Bank of Bombay ending 30th June last, shows a net profit of 8.02 lakhs. The gross profits are shown at rupees 13.92 lakhs consisting of discount, exchange, commission and interest. This practice of lumping together in one item the different sources of profit may be exceedingly astute from the point of view of direction and management but can hardly be regarded as satisfactory from that of the public, though we are aware that the practice is in vogue with the generality of such institutions. It is superfluous to observe that the true test of the earnings of a first class bank lies in the amount of the Bills it discounts, foreign and inland, and, next, on the advances it makes, and, therefore, from the point of view of the bank critic, it is essential that a bank should specifically exhibit its principal sources of earnings. Again, interest is of two kinds; the first is that derived from the securities which a bank holds from year to year on its investments and the second is that derived from advances. For instance, in the half-yearly Report under review, we notice that there are securities held on the Bank's own account, as well as those held against loans and cash credits, to the extent of 7.09 crores on which, of course, a considerable amount of interest must have been realised. Were the different items of interest separately shown the character of the earnings under this head could be better discerned and tested. It is to be presumed that obviously the first two descriptions of securities held as assets are the Bank's own investments to the extent of 1.91 crores, while the other securities amounting to 5.18 crores are held on account of borrowers and other constituents. It would seem then, if our assumption is correct, that the securities amounting to 1.91 crores are held against the one crore of Capital and one crore of Reserve. Practically then the interest for the half year on these permanent investments of the Bank at the rate of 3½ per cent. would come to 3.34 lakhs. This interest so earned during the half year demanded no banking operation or talent at all. It accrued automatically. Any capitalist could have earned the same with the same amount of investments without even a rupee's worth of expenses. He has simply to lock up his Government Paper in his own safe and draw the dividend at the end of every six months. If then we deduct this interest from the gross profits of 13.92 lakhs, there remains 10.58 lakhs as the result of true banking operations during the six months.

Now let us turn our attention to how the private deposits, other than those belonging to Government, were employed during the half year. The amount of the private deposits on the 30th June last, was 11.78 crores. This amount may have fluctuated during the period under review, but it may be presumed that the average could not have been less than 10 crores. Now it is observed in the Report that the average Bank rate during the identical period was 5.84 per cent., while, as shown above, the earnings from discount, exchange and commission came to 10.58 lakhs after eliminating the item of interest. We may expunge, say Rs. 58,000, as the item earned as commission. It may be a little more or less. We then arrive at the sum of 10 lakhs for discount and exchange. What then was the amount of money employed out of private deposits, averaging 10 crores, on which the Bank earned at an average rate of 5.84 per cent. It works out to 3.42 crores of rupees. In other words the constant employment of 3.42 crores of private deposits for six months would produce this earning of 10 lakhs. That would show that out of the average deposits of 10 crores throughout the six months the Bank was able to keep steadily employed only 3.42 crores, that is to say about one-third. Of course, we have to take into account that this very poor employment of the money was due to the slackness of trade on account of the war, though the half year was that of Bombay's most busy season. But even taking into account this slackness it seems to us a very large amount, indeed, to lock up in the Bank's safe,—fully two-third's of the deposits. It should be remembered that unlike the Exchange Banks, the Bank of Bombay, allows no interest whatever on its current deposits. It would be a serious matter for any bank with a reputation, which allowed even one per cent. on its current deposits, to let lie fallow as much as two-thirds of the money borrowed from the public. For let us inquire what after all is the true aim and object of a bank in receiving deposits from the public? Nothing but fully to employ them at a higher rate than that at which they are borrowed. These deposits are really in the nature of a working capital of the Bank. Such capital ought to be so utilized as not only to repay the interest from its gross earnings due to its lenders but to reserve a fairly substantial profit for itself. Viewed from this point it seems to us that the gross profits earned by the Bank during the last six months were exceedingly poor even when we make full allowance for the slackness of trade. Can the proprietary, under the circumstances, congratulate the direction and management on these earnings?

Lastly, let us take a glance at the percentage of charges incurred by the Bank for carrying out its operations which have earned, exclusive of interest, the gross sum of 10.58 lakhs. These charges amount to 5.90 lakhs, which works out to a ratio of 55 per cent., so that more than half of this poor profit was absorbed by the cost and other charges of management!

Notes of the Day.

Presidentship of This Year's Congress.

Under the Constitution of the Indian National Congress, the various Provincial Congress Committees are asked, in the month of June, to suggest names for the Presidentship of the Congress. The names so suggested are circulated among the Provincial Congress Committees in order that they may, in the month of August, make their final recommendation of one name from amongst the list. There are in all nine Provincial Congress Committees. The final recommendation of the majority of these Committees comes before the Reception Committee of the Congress for the year for its consideration, and, if the Reception Committee accepts the recommendation of the majority, the election of the President is final. If the Reception Committee rejects the said recommendation, the matter is to be forthwith referred to the All-India Congress Committee, whose decision is final. At present the second stage in the above procedure is in progress, namely, the final recommendation, by each Provincial Congress Committee, of one name for the Presidentship of this year's Congress. Accordingly, at its meeting held on the 13th instant, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee unanimously recommended Sir S. P. Sinha's name, which it had originally suggested. Burma, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar have also recommended Sir S. P. Sinha. Thus five out of the nine Committees have already recommended his name. The United Provinces Committee has nominated Mrs. Besant. Bengal Madras and Behar have not yet made their final recommendation. The last date for doing so is the 23rd instant.

Belgium Architecture and the War.

Nothing now, after a year of war, remains of a great part of the best Belgium architecture but its past and ruined glory. Last September the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings sent through the American Ambassador a letter to President Wilson asking that representations should be made to the German Government to protect works of art in the war area. It is not surprising to learn from the Society's annual report, just issued, that nothing seems to have come of these representations. There is, says an English paper, a difference of opinion among architects and lovers of old buildings generally as to what should be done with the damaged masterpieces of Belgium when the time comes to put Belgium's house in order again. Those who rightly hold that the restoration of ancient architecture is often almost as fatal as ruin are anxious lest such buildings as the ravaged Cathedral of Dinant should suffer modern restoration. Thus in a recent address on the subject M. Victor Horta, the leading architect of Belgium, spoke strongly against restoration in these cases, and said he thought it was better to build a modern cathedral than to attempt to restore it. His own view is that some of the ruined buildings should be left as a lesson to future generations. The Cloth Hall at Ypres, for example, might well stand in the condition in which it has been left by the German shells as an everlasting monument to the horrors and sacrifices of the war.

A Story of Sir Herbert Plumer.

A pretty story is being told of Sir Herbert Plumer, who has just been gazetted General, and who is one of the most brilliant and popular officers with the British Army on the Continent. Sir Herbert displayed his great strategical abilities during the second battle of Ypres, when the British were compelled to fall back owing to the loss of ground by the French as a result of the fierce German bombardment and gas attacks. As told in Sir John French's story of the battle, the retirement, carried out under Sir Herbert Plumer's orders, was executed with scarcely any loss, and, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, reflected "the greatest possible credit" on Sir Herbert. During the retirement General Plumer observed a child of 3 years playing on the battlefield some distance from the British line of retreat. German shells were falling close to the spot, and the General immediately sent an orderly to get the child. When it was brought to him he took it in his arms and questioned it. The youngster was friendly to effusiveness, and began to prattle and pat him on the face. Sir Herbert laughed heartily, and, placing the child in his motor car, took it back to his headquarters where it was afterwards found that it had strayed from its parents, who had been working in a neighbouring field, despite the danger from the German shells. The little one was safely restored to them, notwithstanding that it showed the greatest reluctance to leave its new friends at headquarters.

From Tin Worker to Peer.

Lord Glantawe, who died during mail week at the age of eighty, was an entirely self-made man and had a most interesting career. Lord Glantawe, who was then John Jones Jenkins, began life as a tin-worker at the age of fifteen. He started work at five o'clock in the morning and finished at eight o'clock in the evening, but in his determination to get on he found time to attend a night school. Step by step he rose until at the age of twenty-two he became manager of the works. At thirty he was a town councillor of Swansea, and a few years later he became mayor. It was during his third term of that position that he was knighted by Queen Victoria on the occasion of the opening of Swansea Docks. He sat in Parliament, and was for some years M.P. in the Liberal interest for the Carmarthen Boroughs, Lord Glantawe's peerage, which was conferred in 1906, becomes extinct, however, as he leaves only two daughters.

Artificial Limbs for the Wounded.

More painful than anything else about the war is the silence maintained regarding its effects on those who actually bear the brunt of it. How few of us, for instance, have thought that a pressing problem of the day is to focus the present condition of the artificial limb industry, for the demand of such limbs is increasing rapidly and it might be difficult to meet it quickly enough. Thus not too early an exhibition of painful importance has been opened at the Roehampton Convalescent Hospital for Soldiers and Sailors who are to be fitted with artificial limbs. It is a collection of artificial limbs and arms exhibited by manufacturers from America and several European countries as well as from all parts of England. All experts who visited it, says an English contemporary, joined in praising its general excellence and what they principally considered in their wards was the question of cost, for the main essential for a wounded soldier is the effectiveness, not the appearance, of his limbs. However, the first gold medal went to a £50 American artificial hand and arm, which, fastened to the short stump of a boy demonstrator's arms, did more wonderful things than any hand of the kind had done before,—arranged his tie, took off his hat, picked up a pen and wrote. The painfulness of the exhibition was increased by what the medical experts had to say of the suffering of the soldiers and sailors, one thousand of whom are waiting to be fitted with artificial limbs. In civil hospitals amputations are performed with a view to affixing some substitute, but the Army doctor has to make the best of a very bad job when the wounded soldier is brought in with his flesh horribly torn and the stump often shattered. After recovery such patients suffer from a prolonged tenderness of tissue that delays and makes the adjustment of a new limb both difficult and painful. The months of waiting are usually months of misery from helplessness and inaction, and the result is often a certain degree of mental deterioration as well as inevitable loss of muscular power regained later to use the artificial limb.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN INDIA.

SOME SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORIAL.

Over a hundred signatures have already been received to the memorial which it is proposed to present to Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of the education of girls and women in India, and which was discussed in our editorial columns last Saturday.

The signatories include his Highness Aga Khan, Lady Aberconway, the Right Hon. Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Mr. William Archer, Mrs. S. A. Barnett, Mr. E. N. Bennett, Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lady Boyle, Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc., Mr. J. Annan Bryce, M.P., the Right Hon. Thos. Burt, M.P., Lady Byles, Mr. Edward Carpenter, Professor J. Estlin Carpenter, Rev. Dr. John Clifford, Sir William J. Collins, K.C.V.O., Mr. J. S. Cotton, Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, Mrs. John E. Ellis, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, Sir Laurence Gomme, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Sir Krishna Gupta, K.C.S.I., Mr. Frederic Harrison, D.C.L., Mr. G. A. Hardy, L.C.C., Professor C. H. Herford, Litt. D., Mr. John A. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Houghton, Rev. Dr. Horton, Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., M.P., Professor Harold Littledale, Lady Emily Lutyens the Dean of Manchester (Bishop Welldon), Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Mr. C. E. Maurice, Professor James Hope Moulton (Manchester), Rev. Dr. William Miller, C.I.E., the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford (Bishop Mitchinson), the Warden of Keble College, Oxford (Dr. W. Lock), the Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford (the Rev. W. B. Selbie), the Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University (Dr. F. E. Weiss), the Principal of Birmingham University (Sir Oliver Lodge), Professor A. F. Murison, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., Mr. Ernest Parke, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Mr. Gerald Ritchie, Mr. Herbert J. Reynolds, C.S.I., Sir Edward Russel, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Mr. A. MacCalum Scott, M.P., Mr. C. P. Scott (editor of the "Manchester Guardian"), Mr. F. H. Skrine, Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, M.P., Mrs. Olive Schreiner, Lady Swaythling, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Unwin, Lady Watneys, Mr. Graham Wallas, Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Lady Woodroffe.

Official and Personal.

His honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Simla yesterday morning.

The death is reported on the 13th instant at Hove, Sussex, of Sir Charles Lawson, aged 77, one of the founders and proprietors of the "Madras Mail."

Mr. T. J. Strangman was among the passengers who arrived here on Saturday from Home and Lieut.-Col. Sir Mark, Sykes was also among those who came from Suez, by the mail steamer Salsettle.

A Nattukottai Chetti has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

GERMAN LOSS.

RUSSIAN WINGS' STUBBORN STAND.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON EAST COAST

It is unofficially reported in Petrograd that a naval battle took place in the Baltic on Thursday. It is stated that a large German cruiser was destroyed and several other warships severely damaged.

It is stated that the Russians in unbroken strength are now fifty miles behind Warsaw. The Germans continue their desperate attacks on the wings, leaving the centre almost umolested. The Russians are keeping hold of the railways. The progress of the fighting indicates that both wings hold stubbornly till the main centre have reached their appointed positions.

The Russian victory in the Caucasus is reaching big dimensions.

The destruction of the Barbarossa has been a heavy blow to the Turks. Her accurate fire over the peninsula had seriously hampered the movements of the allied warships in the Gulf of Saros.

British aeroplanes and a destroyer on Tuesday bombarded Idjadik, near Smyrna.

Last Friday night two Zeppelins visited the East Coast, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs at various places. Fourteen houses were seriously damaged and four men and two women killed. Three men, eleven women and nine children were injured, all civilians.

The lull continues on the Carso Plateau, but there was a stiff fight in the region of the glaciers and lofty peaks at the head of the Adda Valley.

INDIA BRITISH TO THE CORE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Reuter's Ottawa correspondent quotes that the Maharaja of Kapurthala, who is at present a guest of the Duke of Connaught, telling a pressman that India is British to the core, and outside forces which are trying to stir up sedition are battering themselves against a rock. The German dream of Indian disloyalty will never come true. The people of India like the Canadians feel that the war must be prosecuted to a successful termination at all costs.

Germany is making a great effort to profit by the occupation of Warsaw to set the neutrals peace-making before the effects of exhaustion begin to tell during a second year of war.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

GERMAN WARSHIP DESTROYED: SEVERAL DAMAGED.

REPORTED BATTLE IN BALTIC.

GERMAN CRUISER DESTROYED

SEVERAL WARSHIPS SEVERELY DAMAGED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

It is unofficially reported in Petrograd that a naval battle took place near Oesel on August 12.

The report states that a large German cruiser was destroyed and several other warships severely damaged. It is surmised that the enemy's purpose was to bottle up the Russian fleet in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia.

NAVAL ATTACK IN GULF OF RIGA.

ENEMY SQUADRONS DRIVEN OFF.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.

German squadrons on Tuesday simultaneously bombarded the lighthouses at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and on the Aland islands, but fled from the fire the Russian warships and shore batteries.

FRENCH SUBMARINE'S DARING FEAT.

CABLES OF 100 MILES CUT,

TOULON, Aug. 14.

A daring feat by a French submarine is mentioned in the Army Orders.

The submarine encountered an Austrian mine field in the Adriatic.

It destroyed several floating mines, then continued through the mine field, the crew diving in a very brave manner, and cut the cables of a hundred mines, which they destroyed.

As a proof of the exploit they towed two mines into an Italian port where the fact was noted, and then put to sea and destroyed the mines.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

OFFICER AND ELEVEN MEN RESCUED

ROME, Aug. 13.

A communiqué announces that the Austrian submarine U3 was sunk yesterday in the Lower Adriatic.

The Second-in-command and eleven of the crew were rescued and captured.

SINKING OF THE INDIA.

GALLANTRY OF THE CREW.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.

When the India was torpedoed Kennedy remained on the bridge till the vessel went down. He was rescued subsequently.

Many of the crew were in their berths and rushed on deck half naked. They suffered from cold in the water. Several ships came to their aid and rescued many who were clinging to the wreckage.

Some of the crew were standing on a kind of raft singing "Tipperary" when they were rescued.

Twelve more bluejackets have been buried at Badoe with full military honours. Many wreaths were sent including one from the Norwegian Navy. Norwegian soldiers fired the last salute.

The British officers are much affected by the generous honours accorded their dead comrades.

BRITISH BLOCKADE.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SWEDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Negotiations which have been proceeding for some weeks in Stockholm between a British commission and Swedish representatives with a view to arranging a *modus vivendi* regarding importation from oversea into Sweden, has adjourned pending reference to the respective governments

It is understood that the negotiations have taken a favourable course.

AMERICAN REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The American reply to the Austrian Note has been despatched to Vienna. It says that an embargo on the export of munitions would be inconsistent with neutrality.

RUSSIANS' UNBROKEN STRENGTH.

CENTRE ALMOST UNMOLESTED

RUSSIANS HOLDING RAILWAY LINES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.

The experts describing the general position on the Eastern front say that the Russians in unbroken strength are now fifty miles behind Warsaw, the line running roughly from Lomza to Vlodava, with a convex face towards the enemy steadily flattening backwards.

The progress of the fighting indicates that both wings hold stubbornly till the main forces in the centre have reached their appointed positions.

GERMAN OBJECTIVE.

The German Northern armies on the Narew are eighty miles, and the Southern are fifty, distant from the fortress of Brest Litovsk, which apparently is the German objective.

The Germans continue their desperate attacks on the wings, leaving the centre almost unmolested. The Russians are keeping hold of the railway lines.

SIEGE OF KOVNO.

The Germans are apparently settling down to a siege of Kovno, and are forcing crowds of Poles and Letts to construct siege lines and platforms for heavy guns on the banks of the Niemen, ten miles distant from the fortress. These pressed workmen frequently escape to the Russian lines. They state that some of the German howitzers have been in position for a month.

MOBILISATION OF INDUSTRY.

A statement issued in Petrograd says that the satisfactory progress on the Riga, Niemen, Dvinsk and other fronts may be regarded as the first result of the mobilisation of industry for military purposes, though the stream of munitions has only begun.

The Army appreciates the energy of the country and the spirits of the troops have been raised accordingly.

RECAPTURE OF VLODAVA.

The finest of the army's successes recently was the expulsion of the enemy from Vlodava, the capture of which endangered the position of three-fourths of the Russian troops between the Vistula and the Bug.

The unofficial accounts of this affair state that General Mackensen's advance thither was marked by the most sanguinary fighting hitherto. He almost succeeded in cutting off the retreat of very large forces, and only the promptness of General Alexeieff in rushing up all available reinforcements saved a disaster.

A GLORIOUS EPISODE.

He ordered his army on the Bug to fight as it had never fought before, for Vlodava must be retaken. They obeyed magnificently, and in three days pushed back the enemy twenty miles. They are now holding the enemy upon a little stream not far north of Cholm. This irresistible wave of Russian bravery will be accounted one of the most glorious episodes of war.

ENEMY'S PEACE TALK.

AUSTRIA'S OVERTURES TO RUSSIA IN MARCH.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In view of the German peace talk, the publication of an English translation of the Italian green book is very timely.

It conforms the rumours prevalent at the time that Austria in March and April sought to conclude a separate peace with Russia with a view to having a free hand to deal with Italy.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" cables dated London, August 12 state:—

The "New York Tribune," referring to the German peace movement, states that peace to-day would mean that the German means of terribleness had been justified by achievement and would establish the doctrine that treaties are "mere scraps of paper" and Lusitania crimes profitable. Any American contribution towards such a peace would be a denial of all that America has meant to mankind and herself.

BELGIANS AND GERMANS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

At a Mass for the Belgians fallen in defence of Liege, the German Commandant in the name of the German army placed a wreath on the Belgian graves.

FIGHTING NEAR KOVNO

GERMAN ATTACKS CONTINUALLY REPULSED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.

A communiqué says the Russians near Kovno continue to repulse German attacks.

The enemy on the Narew front is still persistently attacking on the roads from Lomza, Sniadovo and Kossevo, but further South, on both sides of the Kieff-Malkin railway, the Russians have assumed the counter-offensive.

Desperate fighting is taking place between the rivers Vieprz and Bug, along the Cholm-Vlodava roads, where a series of persistent enemy attacks have been repulsed with very heavy loss.

German corpses, especially east of Ostrow, were lying in enormous heaps in front of the Russian positions.

The German attacks in the Riga district have been repulsed. Russians in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dwinsk continued to advance, taking prisoners.

GERMANS DRIVEN ACROSS THE AA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.

It is officially announced that the Germans, south-east of Mitau, have been driven back across the river Aa.

We continue to press the enemy in the direction of Dvinsk and Vilkomir, in spite of desperate resistance.

The Germans in the Kovno district have temporarily abandoned attacks but the artillery duel continues.

Russian counter-attack on the 11th between the Narew and the Bug helped our troops North of this sector in their retreat. Russians on the middle Vistula have evacuated Sokoloff, Siedlets and Lukoff in conformity with the exigencies of the general situation.

FAILURE OF GERMAN DESIGN.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Allies' general plans are not interrupted by the Russian retreat, which has no bearing on the final result, and unless the enemy win a substantial success, it will prolong instead of shortening the war, which is contrary to Germany's desire. The German attack on Kovno appears to have been a hurried operation undertaken in order to seize the last chance of disorganising the Russians before their new line was strongly held. The attack failed and the opportunity has gone. The German losses were enormous.

THE DUMA'S PROTEST.

A NOTEWORTHY SIGN OF THE TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.

A noteworthy sign of the times has been furnished by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, who has addressed telegrams to the Grand Duke Nicholas on the subject of the action of the Chief of the Staff of the Kieff Military District who has prohibited the publication of speeches made by the Left members of the Duma at the opening session.

M. Rodzianko describes this prohibition as a great political mistake. The Duma in its present composition and spirit is the stimulator of the courage, soul and patriotic zeal of the whole of Russia and the speeches of both Left and Right parties are a constant call to all the forces of the country to work for victory.

The prohibition of publication is equivalent to destroying with our own hands one of the elements of victory. It is impossible to forget that both the Right and Left parties are now fighting and dying and ready to die, and that among the great number of young officers in the army a considerable proportion share the political opinions of the parties of Left.

THE NEW ARMY.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Lord Kitchener is inspecting Divisions of the new forces. They are all splendid troops. The men of the New Army recently engaged in Flanders did well and are regarded as superior to the German new formations, both their rifle and bayonet work being excellent.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN CAUCASUS.

REACHING BIG DIMENSIONS

ARGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.

The Russian victory in the Caucasus is reaching big dimensions.

One column alone on the Euphrates, pursuing the Turks, has taken during the past few days 19 officers and 1,172 men and hundreds of loaded waggons with arms, ammunition and tools.

The Russians are finding in the villages members of wounded Turks and heaps of ammunition and artillery on the roads.

HEAVY BLOW TO THE TURKS.

SUBMARINES SHELL A COLUMN OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

It is reported from Mytilene that after sinking the Barbarossa, a gunboat and a transport, two submarines went in shore and shelled a column of troops marching towards Gallipoli.

The destruction of the Barbarossa has been a heavy blow to the Turks. Her accurate fire over the peninsula had seriously hampered the movements of the allied warships in the Gulf of Saros.

TURKISH PORT BOMBARDED.

AEROPLANES AND DESTROYER CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

British aeroplanes and a destroyer on Tuesday bombarded Idjadik, near Smyrna.

TURKISH UNEASINESS.

GOEBEN DAMAGED.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

A "Pioneer". cable says:—

The operations in the Dardanelles have increased the Turkish uneasiness, as the main route for supplying the Turks in the Peninsula is now threatened. The attempt to carry succour to Turkey through Serbia is most unlikely to succeed. Serbia is well prepared and it is quite possible she would be able to delay the attempt sufficiently, even without the assistance of her Allies.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Athens states that the Goben has been torpedoed and run aground in a narrow creek of the Bosphorus. Lacking a large dry dock the Turks built a dyke around her for the purpose of pumping out the water.

GERMAN SUBMARINE TOLL.

TWO STEAMERS: 17 FISHING CRAFT

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Admiralty announces that two British steamers and seventeen fishing craft were sunk during the week ending August 11.

The Norwegian steamer Aura has been sunk. The fate of the crew is uncertain. The Dundee steamer Jaeon has also been sunk. All were saved.

LATER.

The British steamer Summerfield has been sunk. The mate and his wife and the chief engineer were drowned.

Two men were wounded and taken to hospital.

The remainder of crew have been landed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The steamer Osprey has been sunk.

The crew landed in their own boats in an exhausted condition.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that the barque Morna has been sunk.

The crewe were landed.

VICTORY IN THE CAMEROONS

IMPORTANT POST CAPTURED.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

The Allies in the North Cameroons have occupied the important post of Tingere.

The enemy, who fled, returned reinforced and attacked the garrison who repulsed and then routed them.

The Allied loss was small. The enemy left numbers of dead.

LONDON LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMONS.

NORTHCLIFFE PAPERS NEW AGITATION.

NEW GUARDIANS OF ENGLISH LIBERTIES.

LLOYD-GEORGE WARNINGS.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND THE O.T.C.

The Northcliffe papers have appeared in a new guise as the guardians of English liberties, and are agitating against the Parliamentary Recess for interested reasons which are exposed by our correspondent.

Mr. Asquith effectively dealt with them in his review of the session on the eve of the adjournment.

In a speech in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced the creation of a large number of National factories and arsenals and the concerted working of an immense new scheme.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 29.

At the moment of the adjournment Parliament took on a sudden renewal of energy. The concluding days of the debate were remarkably full of interest and the final sitting covered several subjects of importance. Not the least interesting result of the Coalition has been the comparative measure of freedom restored to Parliamentary criticism. At the first glance you would expect a Coalition Government to make an end of debate, or at least of attack. But in practice this is not what has happened. Given a Liberal Cabinet and an Opposition pledged not to embarass it, and you have a situation which amounts to a practical autocracy. A party truce means a silent House of Commons, or at least a House in which all hostile criticism is left to a daring member here and there. But a Coalition Government means the slackening of parties; the removal of the head and hand of the Whigs, and consequent liberty of speech within certain well-understood limits. It has happened, therefore, that during the past few weeks some questions have been vigorously discussed, though it cannot be said that the members who have raised them in all cases behaved inoffensively.

FOR A SHORTER RECESS.

Both the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George made important speeches on the adjournment; but before speaking of them let me say a word upon one rather curious development,—the agitation of the Northcliffe papers against the seven-weeks' Parliamentary recess. Immediately upon the announcement that Parliament was to adjourn till September 14, Lord Northcliffe gave the word for an attack in force, and day after day the Government was abused for allowing the country to be governed in these critical times for so long a period without a Parliament. In point of fact the holiday is very short judged by the standards of normal times. Never in recent years, except during the great Budget year and last year which saw the coming of the war, has so short an adjjournment been known. It would, no doubt, be easy to argue that at a time like the present, Parliament should sit continuously, or with only the very briefest of holiday intervals. But why this sudden conviction of the immense value of Parliament on the part of journals which commonly adopt a tone of contempt towards Parliamentary Government and, in similar circumstances, have been or will be found contending for an unhampered Dictatorship and the abolition of the elected House? The reasons, for those who have followed, the astonishing manoeuvers and intrigues of the past few months, are not at all obscure. The directors, or director of the "The Times" and journals "Cognate and ancillary thereto" (as Mr. Asquith would say) see, or think they see, a better opportunity of keeping up their agitation against the Government, or some prominent members of the Government, more effectively if Parliament is sitting than if they are dependent alone upon the writings of those whom Mr. Belloc, in his wilder days, would have called their "hired men." Without the aid of the half dozen guerilla-fighters in the Commons, prepared to spring a debate upon the House at a given signal, the Northcliffe Press is much less powerful for mischief. So the cry was raised for a still shorter recess, and the unsuspicious newspaper reader (if any such survived) was left to wonder why the "Daily Times," or Mr.

(Continued on page 10.)

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID

TWO WOMEN KILLED.

FOURTEEN HOUSES SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Press Bureau says that two Zeppelins visited the East Coast light night, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs at various places.

Four men and two women were killed and three men, eleven women and nine children injured. All civilians.

Fourteen houses were seriously damaged.

The Zeppelins were engaged by British aviators at some points but succeeded in evading our aircraft patrols.

One Zeppelin was probably damaged by our mobile anti-aircraft section.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LOST TRENCH REGAINED IN THE ARGONNE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

The communiqué says fresh counter-attacks regained for the French a portion of the trench previously lost in the Argonne.

Elsewhere there were only artillery actions.

A QUIET DAY.

PARIS, Aug. 14.

The communiqué says the day was relatively quiet. An attempted German attack in Nieuport region was repulsed.

CROWN PRINCE'S CONTINUAL FAILURE

PARIS, Aug. 13.

A communiqué states that a German attack at Artois was easily repulsed.

The Crown Prince's army again attacked at various points in the Argonne. Every attack was defeated after a lively struggle.

PARIS, Aug. 14.

A communiqué says that fighting is continuing at Souches and in Argonne.

The Germans have everywhere been repulsed.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

GERMAN'S THREAT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the German military authorities threaten that unless German prisoners are returned from Dahomey they will increase the number of the French prisoners who have been put on to drain marshes as a reprisal.

GERMAN HIGHHANDEDNESS.

TWO GIRLS SENTENCED.

PARIS, Aug. 14.

Two young girls have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment by a court-martial at Colmar for "Anti-German manifestations and illicit approach to the enemy," although counsel pointed out that they had previously acted very bravely in bringing food to German soldiers in trenches under fire.

The offence of the girls consisted in waving handkerchiefs and throwing kisses to French prisoners.

BATTLE AMONG THE GLACIERS.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK IN DISORDER

ROME, Aug. 13.

The lull continues on the Carso Plateau, but there was a stiff fight in the region of the glaciers and lofty peaks at the head of the Adda valley.

The communiqué says the Austrians, on Sunday night, crossed the Forno glacier and attacked the Italians holding a hostel near the Vioz Pass, eleven thousand feet high.

Another Austrian force simultaneously crossed the Cevedale Pass, twelve thousand feet up, and attacked Cedeh, but the ever-watchful Italian alpinists discovered the approaching Austrians whom a counter-attack drove back in disorder.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE ISONZO REPULSED.

ROME, Aug. 14.

The communiqué says a series of Austrian demonstrations on the river Isonzo was easily repulsed, including a surprise attack on the Carso plateau on the night of the 12th, during a violent storm.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

IRISH MAIL WRECKED.

BETWEEN 50 and 60 REPORTED KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A serious accident took place near Northampton to-day. The second portion of the Irish mail ran off the rails at Weedon end of Stowe tunnel.

It is reported that between fifty and sixty were killed and many injured.

Doctors with motor ambulances are hurrying to the spot.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SEVERAL COACHES THROWN OFF THE RAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The official statement of the North-Western Railway says that up to present it has been ascertained that eight were killed and thirty injured in the railway accident.

The Mail from Euston was running out of the Stowe tunnel when its engine came into contact with the broken connecting rod of the engine of a train travelling towards London.

Several coaches were thrown on either side of the line.

A DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

ACCUSED GETS TEN YEARS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A telegram from Windsor, Ontario, says that a native of Detroit has been sentenced to ten years' hard labour for taking part in a conspiracy to dynamite buildings in Windsor and Walkerville.

EXPLOSION IN A SHRAPNEL FACTORY.

TWO KILLED: SIX WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A telegram from Pittsburg says that an explosion has occurred in the Westinghouse shrapnel factory, two being killed and six wounded.

A newspaper previously published a letter predicting that the works would be blown up.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF BUSHIRE.

NECESSITATED BY TRIBAL ATTACKS ON BRITISH TROOPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The following communiqué is issued:—

In view of repeated disturbances in the vicinity of Bushire, culminating in an attack by local tribesmen in which two British Officers and several sepoys were killed, His Majesty's Government have considered it necessary to increase their garrison at that port and to assume temporary occupation of it, in order to safeguard the British interests and the lives and property of British subjects there.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain H. C. Fraser, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain H. L. Pattinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. M. A. Fitzmaurice, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. K. Digby, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. M. B. Spencer, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major E. H. Rigg, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain G. L. Derriman, Grenadiers.
Captain T. L. Mills, Middlesex.
Lieut. M. I. Cronin, Medicals.
Lieut. C. F. Mulvane, Engineers.
Lieut. F. A. Stapleton-Cotton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Clayton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Gray, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Green, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. P. R. Milner, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. T. Hickham, Leinsters.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

KILLED.

Capt. E. F. Venning, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. M. Kent, Durhams.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. H. P. Heyworth, North Staffordshires.
Capt. A. Kellas, Medicals.
Capt. W. Lloyd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. G. Belcher, Wiltshires.
Lieut. R. B. Bunting, Essex.
Lieut. G. P. Esten, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Gabb, Essex.
Second-Lieut. F. T. Marwick, Essex.
Second-Lieut. H. T. Payne, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. W. A. Ward, Engineers.
Lieutenant J. C. Gardom, Essex.
Lieutenant F. G. Thomas, Essex.

LORD KITCHENER AND INDIAN WOUNDED.

Photo by "Central News."

The Secretary of War addressing wounded Indian officers at Bright on Pavilion.

Second-Lieutenant F. G. Francis, Essex.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieutenant R. H. Marryatt, Worcesters.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain R. G. Moodyward, Berkshires.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant D. W. Cox, Suffolks.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel P. Leverson-Gower, Sherwoods.
Major F. H. P. O'Connor, Army Ordnance.
Captain S. H. Beattie, Northamptons.
Captain D. L. Biereton, Durhams.
Captain H. Mitton, Northamptons.
Captain N. B. Robertson, Artillery.
Lieutenants F. J. Nugee, Leicesters.
Lieutenant W. D. Potts, Durhams.
Lieutenant N. B. Ramsay, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant J. A. Reid, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant D. A. Smith, Grenadiers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major F. B. Behrend, West Ridings.
Major C. E Tristram, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H. Gardiner, West Ridings.
Captain A. C. White, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant D. Akenhead, Lincolns.
Lieutenant G. D. Bidwell, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant J. J. Dooley, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. F. Hopewell, West Ridings.
Lieutenant A. Menzies, North Staffordshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Bernard, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Carter, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Dann, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Edmonson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. J. Osborne, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. I. Parry, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Perry, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Lewis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Johnson, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Rawle, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Rice, North Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Sinnett-Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant R. M. Pattison, Scottish Rifles.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain D. M. Black, Essex.
Captain A. C. Donaldson, Camerons.
Captain N. M. Gepp, Yorkshire Light.
Captain R. S. Hare, Essex.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The following is the 44th list of casualties from the Mediterranean force:—

KILLED.

Jemadar Makimsing Limber, 2/10 Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Gopi Chand, 7th Mountain Artillery Brigade.

The following additional casualties are reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Lt. Fitzmaurice, 3rd Sappers and Miners,
Lt. J. C. Hutchinson, 1/3 Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkhas.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The list of casualties from France and Belgium report the following as wounded:—59 Scinde Rifles Jemadar (previously 3,320 Haveldar) Santa Singh.

The 77th list of casualties from Mesopotamia report as wounded:—24th Punjabis, Subadar Amir Khan, Subadar Major Sakt Chand, Jemadar Lal Zamar. Others are all rank and file.

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The following is the additional list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Capt. A. G. Glenday, 21 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

The 78th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Major Sukhat Singh, 67th Punjabis.

Private Spreadborough, 1/4th Hampshire Regiment.

KILLED.

Privates Wroe and Pullen, 1.4th Hampshire Regiment.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Private, Smith, 1/4th Hampshire Regiment.

Colour-Sergeant Crickmore, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

Others are all Indian rank and file.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE HELD UP.

HEAPS OF GERMAN DEAD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 13th August:—

The Russians are holding back the Austro-German offensive at most points. A Russian communique says that in the Riga region German attempts to overwhelm the outposts were repulsed in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk. Russians continue to advance steadily and in the region north of Vilkomar, occupied Kovarsk Toreiany, near Kovno. They continue to repulse the German attacks on the front, west of Niemen as far as Jessia. On the Narew front the Germans continue their persistent attacks, especially on the roads from Lomza and Sniadovo, 10 miles south of Lomza, but further south the Russians were able to assume the counter offensive. On the roads from the Lower Vistula there is no change of importance.

An Austrian communiqué says that the Austrian forces captured Lukow on the 12th. It is an important railway junction, 55 miles west of Brest Litousk. The Russians say that on Wednesday the enemy delivered a series of desperate attacks in the direction of Parezew and on both the roads between Cholm and Vlodha. All were repulsed with heavy loss for the enemy and on one part the German dead lay in enormous heaps in front of the Russian position.

The Austrian communiqué says, early on Thursday morning the enemy evacuated the battle-field and retired on other parts.

There is no essential change on the west front. The Germans made two further attacks in the Argonne, but were repulsed and the French in subsequent counter-attack were able to regain part of trench lost on the previous day.

On the Italian front the Austrians have made an attack at a great altitude at the head of the Aada Valley, but were repulsed by Alpine troops. On Carso Plateau there was no event of importance.

One of the British submarines sunk a Turkish battleship at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. A gunboat and an empty transport also have been torpedoed by a British submarine.

LATER.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State for India::

14th August:—The Russians are holding back the Germans in the north and in the centre are deliberately retiring in accordance with the pre-arranged plan.

A Russian communiqué says in the region south-east of Mitau the Germans were driven beyond the river and in the direction of Jacobstad, T. Dvinok and Vilkomar the Russians continue to press the enemy, overcoming desperate resistance.

In the Kovno District the Germans have temporarily abandoned their attacks.

Between the Narew and the Bug a Russian counter-attack delivered on the 11th August has helped the Russians to retire on the situation further back.

In the middle Vistula region in conformity with the exigency of the general situation the Russians have evacuated Nokodow, Siedlec and Lukow towns about half-way between Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk.

Between the Vieprez and the Bug there is no change of any importance and in East Galicia also the situation is unchanged.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

Massingham dubs the dual organ, should profess so eager a concern for the authority of representative institutions.

MR ASQUITH'S REVIEW.

Mr. Asquith had an easy task in dealing with these newly converted guardians of English liberties. He ran over the legislative programme and the fresh and unprecedented labours thrown upon the departments by the war emergency measures, and argued that the word "holiday" could hardly be applied to the kind of experiences which ministers and most of the members of Parliament were looking forward to during the recess. He pointed out, moreover, how greatly depleted the House has been—by recruiting for active service and the absorption of members in special war work in the country: so much so that it was estimated not more than 150 members were in daily attendance. Mr. Asquith went on to review the general situation. He touched upon Russia and Italy, paid a tribute to the Navy and to the Civil Service and made a brief reference to the financial position. The Press, "with one or two melancholy and notorious exceptions" (a thrust which the House applauded) had behaved admirably. As to the statements that the alleged failure of England to take her full share of the burden was causing misgiving in France and Russia, it was a calumny, Mr. Asquith declared, "not on ourselves, but upon our gallant Allies one and all, that they do not realise and appreciate to the full the contribution which we are making to the ultimate triumph of our common cause." He ended with a cut at the faint-hearted and the back-biters who do what they can "to dishearten our Allies and encourage our enemies." And once again the Prime Minister asserted his authority over the House of Commons.

MORE LLOYD GEORGE WARNINGS.

A few of the back-biters had an innings after the Prime Minister had spoken, but they did not succeed in provoking a reply from the Front Bench, beyond a gentle speech from Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Lloyd George, later, came on with a partial review of the position from the standpoint of the Ministry of Munitions. Once again he spoke of the difficulty of getting the contractors to deliver goods to time and of the continued obstacle of trade-union practices. This latter reference, commented from the Labour benches, caused obvious disappointment to the House, which had been comforting itself with the thought of trade-unions' surrender. Actually, however, the matter is of greater importance in relation to the future than the politicians are able to see; and the Labour leaders ought to have been in a position to make a compact with the Government and the employers which would have secured the position of the unions for all time. The main interest of Mr. George's speech, however, was his announcement of the creation of a large number of national factories and arsenals, coupled with the concerted working upon an immense new scheme which could not for the present be disclosed. The speech was in general tone more optimistic than any recent deliverance of the Minister of Munitions; but lest the country should be tempted to draw too hopeful a deduction, Mr. George followed it up to-day with his repetition of his warnings in the first National Conference of Coal-miners. He laid stress upon the vital necessity of coal production, and made a characteristic appeal to the miners for increased effort and enlarged output. So it cannot be said that Mr. George has allowed the month that used to be the holiday month to be entered upon in unduly high spirits as to the outlook in the struggle.

INDIANS AND THE O. T. C.

Ever since the early stages of the War a feeling of grievance has been growing among the young Indians in British Universities by reason of the attitude of the military authorities in relation to membership of Officers' Training Corps. In April last a meeting of delegates representing the various centres was held in London, and it was resolved to make representations to the Secretary of State for India. Thereupon, a memorial was drafted, a very careful and moderately worded document,—which you will doubtless reproduce in your news columns. Thirty-three signatures, representative of the Universities and principal educational institutions, were appended, and the memorial was to-day submitted at the India Office by Mr. Jiwraj N. Mehta, Mr. Syud Hussein and Mr. S. Sorabji. They were received in informal deputation by Lord Islington, the Under Secretary, and Sir Thomas Holderness, the permanent Under Secretary,— this being, I believe, the first time that a deputation from the Indian student community has been granted an interview in Charles Street,—an omen not without promise of better things.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT DELHI.

BELIEVED TO BE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

STRANGE STORY OF A TIED-UP MERCHANT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Aug. 14.

A disastrous fire, said to be the work of incendiaries, resulting in the destruction of an enormous amount of property, occurred in the early hours of this morning at Kashmir Gate in the premises of Messrs. Naidar Mal Rangi Lal. The chaukidars on duty, who were the first to discover it, raised an alarm and the fire brigade and Mr. Beaty, D.S.P., were immediately telephoned for. There was some delay in the arrival of the former and by the time they arrived the fire had got a firm control and spread to neighbouring shops, namely the Photo Stores and the premises of Messrs. Raggoo Mal, cloth merchants.

Among the property destroyed are four motor cars valued at Rs. 20,000, and motor tyres and tubes valued at Rs. 30,000, belonging to Messrs. Naidar Mal Ra[illegible] Mal, and piece-goods valued at abo[illegible] Rs. 20,000 belonging to Raggo[illegible]lal.

PHOTO STORES PROPRIETO[illegible] STORY

Mr. Mody, the owner of the Photo Stores made the following statement to a News Bureau correspondent:—

He said that at about 3 a.m. five men entered his room on the top story of his house. They appeared to be Sikhs. One of them closed his mouth with a piece of cloth, while another stood with a drawn sword over him and said that if he (Mr. Mody) made a noise he would cut his head off. They demanded the keys of the drawers and trunks where his money was kept. He quietly gave up his keys. They then tied him up firmly to his bed with a thin rope. Three of them ran down-stairs with the keys and two kept watch over him. After half an hour or so the other two went away also.

Pearey Lal, a cloth merchant who had discovered the fire, shouted to him to come down telling him the house was on fire. Mr. Mody replied saying he could not come down as he was firmly tied to his bed. Abdul Ghani, a boy was sent up to release him. He found that the knots were tied too firmly and so he ran down and brought a knife with which he cut the ropes and released him.

Mr. Mody said his property was insured for Rs. 22,000 with Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., and his Photo Stores were worth Rs. 30,000. He had Rs. 5,000 in cash in his drawers and trunks.

THREATENING POST-CARDS.

A significant fact connected with this fire is that five days previous to this, a post card was received by Messrs. Naider Mal Rangi Lal asking them to put Rs. 5,000 behind the Kutcheri walls and to cover it with grass or they would receive a severe blow either by the loss of a family member or in the form of some serious injury. A similar post card was received by Messrs. B. M. Khanna and Sons, whose shop is on the other side of the road. All circumstances point to the fact that the fire was not accidental but the work of an incendiary.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Mr. Montmorency, Major Beadon, D.C., and Mr. Hadow, D.S.P., visited the scene of the fire at 11 a.m.

ICECREAM HORRORS.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S STRONG INDICTMENT OF STREET VENDORS.

The annual report of Dr. A. E. Thomas, medical officer of health for Finsbury, published during mail week contains a strong indictment of the itinerant ice cream vendors, who, he says, are probably the filthiest tradesmen in London. "Their ice cream is, or may be, made in the gutter, and the stain of its place of origin adheres to it throughout its existence. The use of the small conical glasses which are mouthed and sucked by children is most undesirable. For cleaning they are dipped into dirty water, which contains the mouth secretions of previous buyers, swabbed by a small wet offensive duster, and upended on a soiled barrow top. One itinerant attempted to improve on this method by immersing his thumb into the same nauseous water, and rubbing it vigorously on the inside of the glass; he used no duster. Another was giving a final polish to his glasses by rubbing them inside and outside with his handkerchief, into which he blew his nose. Still another cleaned out the mould in which he made ice cream sandwiches by licking it out with his tongue."

RACING AT POONA.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

AN IDEAL AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The welcome break in the weather during the past week at Poona, was productive of ideal conditions for racing on Saturday and a large crowd took advantage of the fact for a trip over the Ghauts. The race-special was strained to its utmost capacity, the obliging conductor having his hands full on the return journey, trying to find accommodation for a big contingent that had left by some of the earlier trains. The disappointments were many and in spite of the strenuous appeals for the Bombay Sunday, morning engagement on "urgent private affairs," quite a number were left behind, to follow later by the ordinary service of trains. When the Bombay public are giving Poona such solid week-end support, I think it is up to the police authorities to see that they receive more consideration at the hands of the various types of vehicles, which are supposed to take them to the race-course and back. I may be wrong in what I say, but from the look of affairs it would appear that the conditions under which licenses are granted for plying for hire, are suspended altogether on race-days, and it is permissible for drivers to extort anything they like from their victims, who, having only a short time at their disposal to catch the outgoing special, have to submit to the piratical toll or be left behind. From what I know of this branch of our district police service, there is not a more capable force in all India, and for this reason, it is with reluctance I have to give publicity to the existence of the evil which should at once be remedied. If a race-day in Poona is to be looked at in the light of a gala festival in which the public service of vehicles is to be allowed to participate, let the fact be advertised and we shall all know where we are. It is distinctly unpleasant to be peremptorily informed by a driver, that unless you are willing to pay two or three times the legal tariff, you will be left behind. Public vehicles are licensed for the public, and if the Poona police authorities are of opinion the service is worthy, of special emoluments on a race-day, the concession should be made known, if the Act permits of it being granted. My prospective jehu on Saturday wagged his index finger in my face and declined my patronage, unless I agreed to pay more than double his legal fare. It was Hobson's choice; but on arrival at the station, after discharging the terms of the enforced contract, I introduced him to the police officer on duty as a test case, and await the result. As most people have neither the time nor the inclination to adopt this course, it is to be hoped some better arrangement will be devised. Of course it may be argued, that unless the drivers are led to expect an enhanced fare, they would not assemble in sufficient numbers to convey the big crowd. Even with this thrown in, I say it is more expedient to fix this special race-course tariff, than to leave the matter to argument at an awkward moment, with the possibility of trouble ensuing.

The course, as was to be expected, was in splendid trim, and with the perfect handicap problems Mr. Reynolds had evolved for solution, a most enjoyable afternoon's sport resulted. Close finishes, big fields and handsome dividends, were therefore the order of the day, and though there was here and there a case of a scattered start, Mr. O'Gorman is entitled to a full measure of praise, for the prompt way he got some of the big unruly fields into line and well away. There was another case of a horse getting hung-up in the gate, when Kaikhosroo, in the second division of the Kolahpore Plate, got so mixed up in the tapes, he was left behind. This might be a fitting opportunity to contradict the statement that appeared in a contemporary, that Mr. Hodson's (of toto fame) invention in starting machines, was at present in use on race-days. Mr. Hodson's gate is specially devised to prevent a jockey being caught up by the tapes, but it has been impossible as yet to adapt it to the W. I. T. C. track, without the structure interfering with the inner working [illegible]

In the opening event, the Ghorpuri Plate, the latent merits of both Red Cross and England leaked out, and both came in for a lot of support by the public, though there was nothing in their previous essays to justify any hope of either beating Bruce, Active, Monaco or Galloping Lad. Kaikhosroo rode a well-judged race on Red Cross and just managed to get the better of Monaco by a small margin, England being close up third.

A full field of twenty-two lined up for the second division of the Kolahpur Plate, and as the lot consisted mainly of old stagers, it was surprising to find such an unruly spirit prevailing at the machine. Eldorado was responsible for a lot of the trouble, and paid, the penalty for his fractious behaviour by being left, his jockey narrowly escaping a nasty accident. This was an excellent handicap, and the big unwieldy field added to the difficulty of spotting the probable winner. The verdict was a neck in favour of Shimran from American Spot. Shimran had been seen out on six previous occasions at Bombay, and beyond running fourth at the fifth Bombay Extra, had done nothing to lead one to suppose he was capable of accounting for Heliograph, Hurchan, Jemadar, Kaiumers, American Spot and some others. He did so and the fact that quite a number of people backed him on the strength of his *past form*, eminently serves to show the profundity of some people's racing researches. I have, however, good reasons for supposing that in this case if some of the backers of Shimran were honest enough to own up to it, a race-course tout's tip had more to do with many of the tickets invested, than public form. I can not understand the running of Hurchan, whose performances are occasionally quite as disappointing and unexpected as Mr. Ananji Nanjee's Back Bay. A rumour was circulated that Silver Knight, late Rahee, is a better horse than Beethoven. If such is the case, he is taking a long time to give a practical display of his excellence. I have taken quite a fancy to Robinson Crusoe, and feel sure he will justify the distinction of "Jimmies's" patronymic one of these odd days.

Mr. Pitt only races a small string of two in Impecunious and Yvette. They cannot be reckoned as classy, but they are a brace of useful performers which have been in the past consistently earning a series of brackets which owners of a dozen or more high-priced ones are beginning to envy, which all goes to show, that judicious training and "placing" of one's racing cattle is far ahead of quantity and quality if judgment is not exercised in running a big stable. Impecunious confirmed his performance in the Lingfield Plate on the previous Saturday, by winning the Monsoon Plate, being very prettily handled by the newcomer, Buckley. At the weights, it looked any odds on Lady Douglas finishing in front of Mr. Pitt's representative, to say nothing of some of the others in the race. But they didn't and that is just where Mr Pitt and his useful pair nearly always score. The time, 1 min. 2 2/5 secs. was not so dusty, so there was no fluke about it.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy and Zamil had quite a field-day amongst the Arabs, and the latter's riding of Makbul in the Lohangaon Plate and Fado in the Dhond Plate were sensational feats of jockeyship which go very far to show that this young Arab horseman is not a whit behind the best of his associates in the art of race-riding. He has got a splendid head and is as cool as a refrigerator. Why he is not more in demand for the all-horse events is remarkable, for I am of opinion he can give points in riding to most of his brother artists on any type of horse and is not more to the fore because he is not afforded the opportunities.

The Lamington Plate was another excellent handicap, though on paper the allotment favoured Le Soleil by about six pounds from my scale, from the running of Sir Ranbir Singh's horse, the apportionment appeared to be stones against him. It certainly was a ludicrous display for a horse of Le Soleil's attainments. I do not know enough of Fire Finch's capabilities to make any justifiable comments, and his past running in India does not afford a clue to his present capabilities, having been handicapped at Calcutta on an exaggerated estimate of his two-year-old form in England. I may be wrong, but he seemed to suffer from a bad run nearing the bend on Saturday, and judging by the belated effort he put in down the straight, he would have accounted for Hoppner had he been better favoured earlier in the race.

Fado's win in the Dhond Plate was a startling upset, though this is not the first time this erratic grey has sprung a surprise upon us. He did the same thing in the Dhond Plate at Poona last year with Brown up carrying 8st. 6lbs. and then went to sleep until the fit took him again on Saturday. The handicapper is apparently aware of his peculiarities and takes care of him, but in spite of the precaution Fado manages to score in the end by being *there* on his birthday and nowhere during the remainder of the year.

Details:—

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1914, direct from the country of foaling 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (landing allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Mr. Darg Cowasji's RED CROSS, 8-10, Kaikhosroo 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MONACO, 8-6, Bowley 2
Messrs. A. Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's ENGLAND, 8-10 Zamil 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's GOLCONDA, 8-10, Hardy 4

Also Ran:—Bruce 9-0, Templeman; Tawakul 9-0, Pratt; Sardinia 9-0, Native; Galloping Lad 9-5 Buckley; Active 9-0, Hoyt; Royal Duke 9-0, Fahad; Ladakh 8-10, Barrett; Defender 8-10, Purtoosingh; Hamdan 8-6, Harrison; Paradise 8-2, Mujeed.

The Race:—Hamdan led out followed by Monaco and Galloping Lad. At the half-mile Hamdan retired and Monaco led with the rest bunched up. At the bend Red Cross showed up followed by England. In the straight a tight race resulted in Red Cross winning by ¾ length—¾—¼.

Time:—1 min. 29 2-5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 30. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14, 16-8.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE (Division II.)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's SHIMRAN, 7-11, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 8-8, Hardy 2
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ABDUL, 8-0, Mujeed. 3
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's PERIM, 8-3, Zammil 4

Also Ran:—Victory 9-5, Native; Heliograph 9-3, Bowley; Royalist 9-2, Ebrahim; Powerful 9-2, Lynch; Eldorado 8-3, Kaikhosroo; King Mac 9-0, Hill; Hurchan 8-11, Barrett; Jemadar 8-11, Hoyt; Silver Knight 8-10, Quinn; Cardiff 8-10, Fahad; Kaiumers 8-9, Templeman; Revivor 8-7, Keese; Robinson Crusoe 8-3, Pullin; Faleh Khan cd. 8-5, Greenhalgh; Hannibal 8-0, Harza; Alman 7-5, Harrison; Paradox cd. 7-11, Native; Safi 7-6, Bulkley.

The Race:—Kaiumers showed the way to Powerful and Revivor. Nearing the bend American Spot improved and getting an opening on the rails led into the straight and was challenged at the distance by Shimran, with Abdul and Perim close up. A great race ensued Shimran winning by a neck—¾—head.

Time:—1 min. 40 1-5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 130. Places Rs. 62-8, Rs. 20, Rs. 26.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division.

Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS BUCKLEY, cd. 7-7 1
H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior's LOLA, 9-3, Hill 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s TARTANIA, 9-6, Kaikhosroo 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's LUMINATION, 9-12, Barrett 4

Also Ran:—Sugar Loaf 9-7, Melsom; Bunty 9-0, Lynch; Arkangelo 8-10, Hoyt; Penny Pie 8-8, Bastian; Borgie 8-1, Pullin; Sophocles 7-3, Native; Sly Kiss 7-1, Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Tartania was the first to show up, but was soon passed by Lola and Impecunious and Lumination. They turned into the straight in this order and after a good race between the leaders Impecunious won by 1 length—¾—¼.

Time:—1 min. 2 2-5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 69. Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 28, Rs. 17.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's ROYAL COURT, 8-5, Barrett 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's INVESTMENT, 8-3, Zamil 2
Mr. Nassim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 7-10, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Abdeola Faraz's SPHERE, 7-6, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Clarenceux 9-7, Bastian; Alwar 9-4, Kaikhosroo; Ruby Fish 9-3, Bowley; Lot 9-2, Hardy; Ben Hur 9-0, Templeman; Kaiser 8-13, Pratt; Welcome 8-7, Native; Arrow 8-6, Harrison; Columbus 8-1, Lynch; Red Flag 8-0, Buckley; Nasirabad 7-13, Pullin; Present 7-7, Ebrahim.

The Race:—Kaiser led from Royal Court for a furlong and was then passed by the latter. Near the turn Arrow was running prominently, but in the straight gave way to Investment, Black Ivory and Sphere, who did there best to get up to Royal Court but could make no impression on him, winning by 4 lengths—1—½.

Time 1 min. 39 1-5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 46. Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 22, Rs. 16-8.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. Homi Billimoria's HOPPNER, 8-3, Kaikhosroo 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-5, Hoyt 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 7-11, Buckley 3
H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's JACAMAR, 7-12, Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Le Soleil 9-1, Quinn; Punt 8-9, Purtoosingh; Twa Brigs 8-9, Bowley; Refresher 8-2, Barrett; Pretty Good Sort 7-6, Pullin; Keerit 7-10, Harrison; Lithosian 7-6, Lynch.

The Race:—Keerit was first away, but was passed by Hoppner, Lithosian, Fire Finch and Twa Brigs. Rounding the turn Fire Finch got a bad run and seemed to be shut in. He put in a good run from the distance but could not get up to Hoppner, who won by half a length—neck—¾.

Time:—1 min. 15¼ secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 98-8. Places, Rs. 33, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's MAKBUL, 8-5, Zamil 1
Mr. Heath's AJAX, 7-5, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. A. Nanjee's BHATTY CHIEF, 9-4, Quinn 3
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SHAIF-EL-MULOOK, 7-13, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Harry Johnson 9-5, Templeman; Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-5, Hill; Solar Star 9-1, Barrett; Cicero 8-12 Hardy; Iron Chest 8-10, Kamad; Sweden 8-9 Harrison; Ajmer 8-9, Mujeed; Adonis 8-6, Kaikhosroo; Red Silk cd. 8-1, Pratt; Excelsior 8-0, Lynch; Newmarket 7-13, Bastian; Duhallow 7-10, Hoyt; Khedavi Miseer 7-7, Buckley.

The Race:—Nizam-ul-Mulk appeared to lead from Newmarket, Adonis and Columbus. The colours were so much alike it might have been Ajax. At any rate Mr. Heath's horse was leading at the half-mile. Ajax was in front up to the Stand and had the race well in hand. Here Makbul made a supreme effort, and Ajax, stopping to nothing, was beaten by 1¾ lengths—4—¾.

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 45. Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 73-8, Rs. 414-8.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's FADO, 8-5, Zamil 1
Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN, 9-4, Templeman 2
Messrs. J. Skelton and W. Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 8-3, Kaikhosroo 3
Mr. J. K. Irani's MINERVA, 8-13, Lynch 4

Also Ran:—Dhaidan 9-0, Purtoosingh; Beethoven 8-13, Barrett; Nawabzada 8-10, Hardy; Durban 8-8, Buckley; Wellington 8-4, Hoyt; Abdul Aziz 7-9, Harrison; Ream 8-3, Bowley.

The Race:—Abdul Aziz broke the line soon after the gate went up and at the half-mile was passed by Wellington. Up to the bend the field was so bunched up, it was difficult to pick out the colours. Down the straight a splendid race ensued between Tenebreuse, Saidan, Fado and Minerva and up to within a few yards of the post it was anyone's race. Fado got the verdict by a small margin—short head second and third—¼ length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 23 4-5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 162. Places, Rs. 40, Rs. 36-8, Rs. 22-8.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HUMAN FERTILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In 1818, in Mercer Co., Philadelphia, 10 children were born of one mother within 12 months—5 at each two births. The mother died about a year after the second birth, but meantime gave birth to twins, thus producing twelve children in twenty months. She was 37 years old at her death.

In connection with "Five at a birth" "Remarkable Phenomenon" there is a Queen Victoria's reward of £5 to any woman for the birth of quadrupeds. The above reward would help the mother to engage a wet-nurse for the babies and thus nurse them until such time as they were able to take to the bottle.—Your, etc.,

AN HUMBLE MAN.

The Workhouse,

Bombay, August 13.

The "Tarangini," a Hindi monthly magazine, published in Benares, has been called upon to deposit Rs. 500 as security under the Press Act. The journal will continue publication.

The Lucknow Municipal Board have resolved that a select committee be appointed to report on the "Municipalities Report" to be laid before the Board at a special meeting on the 21st September.

A meeting of the Hindu University Society will be held to-day at Benares.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACE

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

There was a very large attendance on the third day's meeting going to Lady Carmichael's Women's War Fund. In steeplechases many horses fell.

ELLENBOROUGH STEEPLECHASE.—2 miles.

Mr. Butler's SHOLTO, 10-11, Mr. Rodrick 1
Mr. Johnston's GLENLYON, 10-9, Mr. Williamson 2
Lt.-Col. Smith's KINGS SPEAR, 9-4, Mr. Lausdowne 3

Also Ran:—Pilot 11-0 (fell), Dynevor Park 10-1 (fell), Tarfoot 9-7 (refused).

Betting:—5 to 4 Sholto, 5 to 2 Pilot, fours Dynevor Park; fifteens the other.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 13, 20 and 34 for places.

Won by one length.

Time:—4 mins. 12 3-5 secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—2 miles.

Mr. Downson's LARKSPUR, 12-0, Mr. Williamson 1
Mr. Curte's HANGUEGDALE, 11-0, Mr. Walker 2

Also Ran:—Lingo 10-0 (refused), Master Mostyn 11-2 (fell).

Betting:—4 to 6 Larkspur, 6 to 4 Master Mostyn, tens the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 15 and 20 for places.

Time:—4 mins. 26 4-5 secs.

Won by 5 lengths.

OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—1¾ miles or over 6 flights.

Mr. Galstaun's ROSE LEAF, 8-7, Mr. Bloss 1
Mr. Nicoll's RUST, 8-9, Mr. Northmore ... 2
Mr. Butler's ENCORE, 8-10, Mr. Barker... 3

Also Ran:—Millie 8-7, Dumbmaria 12-3, Ruling Passion 10-11, Florence Nightingale 8-7.

Betting:—Twos Dumbmaria, threes Encore, fours Rust, Ruling Passion, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 120 for win, Rs. 25 and 24 and 16 for places.

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 mins. 46 4-5 secs.

KIDDERPORE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Bale's MASONIC, 7-9, Moosamdin ... 1
Mr. Craig McKerrow's AUTOCLES, 9-12, Mr. Vincent 2
Mr. Norton's BREAK O' DAY, 8-9, Mr. Billett 3

Also Ran:—Hospodor 9-5, Clusterer 9-5, Mahoney Boy 8-12, Chobham 8-11, Saltikoff 8-3, The Witch 7-9, Joh Wesley 7-9.

Betting:—5 to 2 Hospodor, threes Chobham, sixes Masonic and Clusterer, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 98 for win, Rs. 30, 39 and 66 for places.

Won by 3½ lengths, head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

TURF PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Dovetil's TOBIQUE, 9-4, Mr. Raddick 1
Mr. Powell's GO ON, 9-3, Mr. Meilage 2
Mr. Chorarin's LADY DORIS, 8-3, Mr. Fitzgibbon 3

Also Ran:—Halscot 7-12, Dancing Mistress 9-12, Vics Pride 9-9, Maxina 9-3, Cainman's Treasure 9-2, Footsteps Fearless 8-11, Deadwood Dick 8-7, Reinstated Now 8-1.

Betting:—Twos Lady Doris, threes Go On, fours Tobique, and Caiman's Treasure, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 37, 25 and 17 for places.

Won by 2 lengths, ¾ length between 2nd and third.

Time:—1 min. 29 3-5 secs.

ENTALLY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Pugh's PERLEDALE, 8-13, Mr. Chowthi 1
Mr. Dovetil's TURBULENT, 10-12, Mr. Williams 2
Kour Harnam Singh's ROSE LAWN, 8-8, Mr. Trahan 3

Also Ran:—Decamp 8-12, Pretty Boy 8-7, Panuitanga 9-2, Cake Walk 9-1, Long Reach 7-13, Wonara 7-0, Donna Bella 7-0.

Betting:—Twos Pretty Boy, threes Rose Lawn and Cake Walk, fives Petedale, longer prices the other.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 89 for win, Rs. 26, 52 and 26 for places.

RANCHHODLAL CHOTALAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

This well-known institution at Ahmedabad, which owes its foundation to the munificence of the Hon. Sardar Chinabhai Madhavlal Bart, completed its fifth year on 31st December 1914. The number of candidates who offered themselves for the Entrance Examination in the past year amounted to 46, out of whom 38 came from the Mofussil and 8 from the town. From the successful candidates 14 were admitted in Mechanical Engineering, 6 in Cotton Spinning and 7 in Cotton Weaving. At the end of the year, the total number of students in Mechanical Engineering was 35, that in Spinning 14 and that in Weaving 17.

In the Annual Examination which took place in the early part of December, a fair proportion came out successful in all branches.

Acting upon the suggestions of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to make an enquiry to bring Technical Institutions into closer touch with employers of labour, and of several mill owners, it is intended to start as an experiment, separate sectional classes for mill jobbers and workmen, and also to admit apprentices, who are willing to devote the whole time in the workshop in particular departments.

HILL STATION AT KALIMPONG.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

It is under the contemplation of the Government of Bengal to turn a portion of the sub-division of Kalimpong into a hill station.

It is believed that a tract of land measuring about 500 acres will soon be acquired and will be divided into 100 holdings.

These holdings will be given out for settlement to both Europeans and others at a yearly rental of Rs. 500 each.

A new road will soon be constructed and due attention will be paid to good water supply.

The new branch of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway which is now under construction, will obviate the difficulty which at present exists in connection with travelling.

Considering that the station will be situated at an average altitude of 4,000 feet above the sea level as well as its excellent climatic condition and the fertile nature of the soil, it is not unlikely that the new hill station will attract a large number of settlers.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (3); 6TH DEVONS (0).

The two military teams from Colaba met on the Cooperage on Saturday evening, in connection with the Harwood League, and the large gathering of spectators that turned out, were treated to a slow but interesting game, which ended in favour of the Royal Garrison Artillery by three goals to nil. Lee was the only absentee from the ranks of the Gunners, his place being filled by Pardoe. The Gunners' defence played a good game without being brilliant at any period. Holden and O'Neill were the pick of the halves, while Weaver's play at full-back was very sound. The attacking quintette combined well but are still much too slow in front of goal. Dodging in the goal area is their chief fault. Gloster was prominent throughout the game, for his really good runs on the right wing. Nothing much can be said of Dodds's goal-keeping, as he has not been seriously tested up to the present. There were several notable absentees from the Devons' team. West has not yet recovered from the injury he received in the Devons-Bombay Gymkhana match, and his absence was keenly felt, although Richards, who did duty instead, played a useful game. It is rather unfortunate that most of the Devons' soccer players are stationed at Deolali and we are informed that several of the players here at present, are to proceed on active service shortly. Hicks, the centre-half was in fine form, being alike useful in attack and defence. Doidge was the mainstay of his side, and but for his excellent play, the Devons would have lost by a larger margin. Friend, the diminutive left-half, tackled his heavier opponents very pluckily. At times, Powesland and Tannell displayed neat passing on the left, but the former player's centres were rather weak. Hendra made a few attempts to break through the Gunners' defence but was unsuccessful. Manning re-appeared in goal and frequently saved well. He is the best man the Devons have to fill this important position.

The supervision of the game was in the hands of Mr. Bennett and he did justice to the teams.

Both sides turned out to time and an early start was made. From the commencement of the game the Gunners tried to rush their lighter opponents, but their efforts to score were thwarted by Doidge and Richards. At the other end Taylor got through and forced a corner off Weaver. The corner kick was well placed, and Dodd tipped the leather over the cross-bar. The centre from the other corner was cleared by Dodd. Mid-field play followed till O'Keefe and Massey worked the ball down into the Devons' penalty area. The latter player shot and Manning saved smartly. Doidge and Richards were now conspicious for their good play. The Gunners' forwards got possession of the leather again and Llewlyn, who was last to receive, beat Manning with a soft "daisy-cutter." From the kick-off, Powesland received and took the ball down, but was fouled just as he was about to centre. The ball was quickly transferred to the Devons' half and the Gunners forced a corner. Pardoe put in a well judged centre and O'Keefe charged the leather through the goal. The Devons' now made a vigorous attack on the Gunners citadel and Jennings kicked into touch to relieve pressure.

Half-time was called.

R. G. A. ..... 2 goals.
Devons ..... nil.

The Artillerymen had the better of the exchanges in the second moiety, and, except for an occasional dash or two by the Devons' forwards, hemmed their opponents in their own half. From the left wing Gloster put in a hot shot which struck the side of the net. Shortly afterwards O'Keefe gave to Llewlyn, who was robbed of the leather, by Doidge, before he could shoot. The Gunners returned to the attack and Massey centred instead of shooting, the ball rolling harmlessly right across the goal mouth and over the goal-line. Llewlyn intercepted a pass and beating Doidge scored before Manning, who ran out, could reach him. Powesland and Tannell carried the ball into the Gunners half, the former player was too slow in centreing and Bagley cleared. Hicks who was working hard in the half-time, put in a good shot from mid-field, and Weaver returned. Bagley mis-kicked and nearly let Hendra through. Just before the call of time O'Keefe had a good opportunity of scoring but handled the ball.

The game ended with the result stated below.

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals.
Devons ..... nil.

R. G. A.:—Goal, Dodd; backs, Weaver and Bagley; half-backs, Jennings, Holder and O'Neill; forwards, Gloster, Llewlyn, O'Keefe, Massey and Pardoe.

Devons:—Goal, Manning; backs, Richards and Doidge; half-backs, Prouse, Hicks and Friend; forwards, Powesland, Tannell, Hendra, Taylor and Gooding.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	6	5	0	1	20	2	11
Medicals	6	5	0	1	19	3	11
Y. M. C. A.	5	2	1	2	5	7	6
6th Devons	7	2	3	2	11	13	6
Bombay Gymk'ana	4	2	1	1	14	5	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano	6	1	4	1	2	7	3
Bengal United	5	0	4	1	4	14	1
Lusitanians ...	5	0	4	1	1	26	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.

A CORRECTION.

The result of the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Devons, resulted in a victory for the former team by four goals to one, and not three goals to one as stated in our account of the game. The League Table has been corrected accordingly.

THE GERMAN JESUITS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see from your leader of the 9th instant that you are in favour of interning the German Jesuit Fathers out. I quite agree with you that they should certainly be interned in order not to make any invidious distinction among the alien enemies in our midst.

Father Hull, who describes himself as a loyal Englishman, is defending his fellow-workers in the "Examiner." Father Hull contends that they have rendered great services to the cause of education in India. In fact, the Western India education owes almost all to the Jesuit Fathers. Firstly, that they came here at a time when education was non-existent, or in infancy, and thanks to them, a large number of people have been educated and have become law-abiding and peace-loving citizens. Their internment will cause a good deal of harm to education besides causing a good deal of sorrow to the people to whom they are the ministers. Secondly, that as religious men who have long left their country, and on account of their peculiar training the Jesuits may be said to belong to no country except the country they live in, that is, as a matter of fact, the German Jesuits have nothing to do with Germany and are so indifferent from a patriotic point of view that the action of Germany is of no concern to them. In fact the Jesuit is incapable of having any patriotic feeling and therefore he must be considered as a homeless individual, whatever he may be. Thirdly, that the Government, though invited to do so, have been unable to lay their fingers on any hostile act that the Jesuits may have been accused of doing. On the contrary, Father Hull points out, that the past pupils of their Colleges have never been caught in any seditious act, though students from other colleges, even Government Colleges, have been caught committing this offence. All that Father Hull advances may be quite true; but on general principles, and, in fairness to other aliens, against whom also, perhaps, no specific charge of hostile action be laid, the Government ought not to establish *un system de deux poids et deux measures* in this respect. It is quite true that education owes a good deal to the Jesuit mission in this part of the world. But this consideration ought not to have any weight in their favour. After all, it has not been a one-sided affair only. If certain classes in this country have profited enormously by the educational zeal of the Jesuits it cannot be denied that they have also enjoyed the benefit of it. When it is considered that a Jesuit is a proscribed person in many lands, he has found Western India a quiet and free pasture for developing his industry. The Jesuits have acquired wealth and position here and they have certainly not wasted the time. It is therefore absurd to say that their life has been one of sacrifice here. They live a prosperous and happy life and find enough of occupation and opportunities to push on their mission and influence, which is their ambition in life. As regards their indifference to political questions and non-patriotic feeling, I am afraid a Jesuit imagines he is capable of making people believe anything he likes. Though like the rat in the fable they that that *des choses de ce monde ne nous concernent pas*. I take them to be very human after all. In fact, it would be most unnatural if they had no patriotic feeling for their own race and country. We know that the German clergy of all denominations, particularly the Roman Catholics, are among the most rabid supporters of the Kaiser and his clique in this terrible time. I am sure that even a Jesuit training, in spite of all its vaunted accomplishments, will not and cannot change the patriotic nature of a German. A French Jesuit, as this war is proving, remains a Frenchman to the backbone and why not a German Jesuit? It is, however, a notorious fact that many Catholics who have almost daily intercourse with the Jesuit Fathers have rather a pro-German penchant, if not sympathy, which they can ill-disguise. It is stated the Jesuit Fathers never discuss war with anybody. If such is the case I can only account for the attitude of these Catholics as due to mere contact with German individuals.

Some Catholics are unfortunately incapable of reasoning. As it is some of them seem to think that any interference with their "gurus" means attacking their religion! I admit once for all that education will suffer by the internment of the Jesuit Fathers, but in a crisis of this magnitude many things suffer in common with education. In England, France, Belgium and certainly elsewhere also, education has suffered enormously since the war broke out. The University of Oxford, for instance, has suffered so much that only the exalted patriotism of the Britons allows them to put up with their grave inconveniences. Our Catholic citizens ought to have enough of patriotism to suffer a certain amount of inconvenience in these terrible days. They ought to remember that, if intercourse with many a full-blooded German causes no feeling of repulsion to them, their presence in the midst of many of us is most unpleasant in these days, especially, when we remember how our prisoners are being treated by their countrymen, and the savage manners in which our women, children and innocent civilians have been maltreated by them. For the time being, at any rate, the presence of a German, be he priest or soldier, causes an unpleasant sensation to many of us.—Yours, etc.,

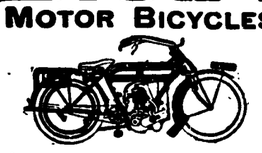
READER.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

In pursuance of section 5 of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance VI, of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras to sign the certificates for the purpose of the said action.

An attempt at stealing bags from a goods train was made near Bangalore; some thieves opened the doors of four waggons but before they succeeded the train steamed into the station.

THE
B.S.A
MOTOR BICYCLES



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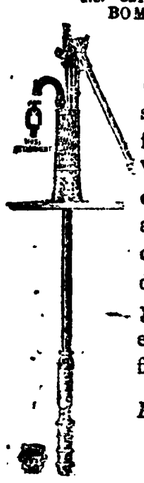

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION AND DAMAGES CLAIMED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. *v.* THE MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The plaintiffs in this suit were manufacturers of cloth on a large scale at their Mills in Nagpore. For the last nine years they had manufactured and sold in the Indian markets a certain quality of black twill cloth and to distinguish this particular cloth from all other cloths in the market they had stamped on each piece of cloth the No. 2051 and immediately below this number stamped each piece of cloth with No. 10 which denoted the colour and the shade of the cloth. There were also other devices of the plaintiffs stamped on the cloth. This cloth had acquired a great reputation in Indian markets particularly in Sindh, Punjab, and in the N.-W. Frontier Provinces and was generally known and ordered by persons by the name of No. 250. The plaintiffs alleged that this number had become identified with their goods and any black twill cloth stamped with No. 2501 would be taken by purchasers unless unusually careful as being the well-known No. 2501 cloth of the plaintiffs and would be very likely passed off by unscrupulous persons as being the plaintiff's goods.

The plaintiffs prayed for injunction on accounts of profits made by defendants or in the alternative to such accounts for Rs. 10,000 as damages.

The defendants in their written statement stated that they were manufacturers on a large scale in their own Mill at Bombay and the black twill cloth represented but a small fraction of their outturn. They said that the use of the numbers in no way distinguished plaintiffs' cloth from all other cloths in the market. The said numbers were common to the cloth trade and were largely used by many other cloth manufacturers in Bombay in conjunction with their various devices. In particular No. 2501 was used by many manufacturers in Bombay on grey cloth manufactured by them.

They alleged that the matter of numbers was that of secondary importance to that of the devices to all those who would purchase cloth in the market and said that the whole get-up of their product was so widely different from that of the plaintiffs' that it would be impossible to pass off the defendants' drill as plaintiffs' twill.

They denied that the plaintiffs' black twill was known and ordered by the No. 2501 and that this No. had become identified with the plaintiffs' goods as apart from all other goods, which bear the same No., and that purchasers (careful or otherwise) would be likely to take any black twill cloth stamped with the No. as being the particular black twill. They denied any dishonesty attributed them by the plaintiffs and said they had a right to use the numbers and sell the cloth which was not inferior quality to the plaintiffs' as alleged.

They submitted that the plaintiffs' suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of the suit had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee and Dinshaw and Co.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs. Little and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Judgment.

In Re Ins 28-15 D Act No. 176-1.—Little and Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias v. Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El-Ebrahim, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 49.

For Consent Decree.

380-14.—Ard H D & Co, Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors, v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors, Mans H M & Co, Mulji & Th, Moti & D.

77-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Vasanji Nursey, a firm, v. Jamnadas Narandas, Ard H D & Co.

For Final Decree.

281-04.—Moolji Noormahomed v. Ananda Siwa & Co, Wadia G & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

64-15.—Bhimji & Co, Bajrang Savleram Patangay, & anr, v. Mangoomal Hasseanand & anr, Purmanand & Co.

368-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ibrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V, Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

130-13.—Captain & V, Virbai, widow, v. Kanji Jadhowji, Manch & N, as part heard, 12-8-15.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow, v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

76-15.—Payne & Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim v. Motichand Reipchand, Edg G W & Co.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

23-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairane v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm. & ors, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1265.14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow and anr, v. Kishow Anneji Pokharkar & anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G, Part Heard, 3-8-15.

958-14.—Mer K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla & M, as part heard, 7-8-15.

582-14.—Mer K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v. Fatemahomed Haji Joosub & anr, Capt & V, Bhai K & G.

1000-11.—Mer K & Co, Allimahomed Camroodin & anr, T M Pardhy & ors, Captain & V.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Littls & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

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1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co. Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neuhai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70.15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoc & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramprotab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rustomji Mancherji Kamod, Mulla & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

26-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central India Spg and Wvg Mrg Co Ltd v The Madowji Dharamsey Mfg Co Ltd, Little and Co, Part heard.

1371-14.—Mer K & Co, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Mer K & Co.

Short Causes.

613-15—Malvi H M and R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand a firm, Surajmal & Co, fr 6-7-15.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M & H, fr 26-7-15.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhusein, Patell & Ez, fr 27-7-15.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji, Motiji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand & ors, Amin & D, Payne and Co.

736.15.—Vchha & Co, Premchand Devichand & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazalbhai Gulam Hoosein Vasir & anr, Patell & Ez, Jeh S M & H, fr 27-7-15.

17-15.—Vachha & Co, Gajanand Shivkarau, & ors, v. Haribux Deokarandas, & ors, Captain & V, fr 15-6-15, agst 3 Daft only.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Es.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

256-13—Khanderao L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

ALARMING INCREASE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

After a steady decline for some weeks past the number of plague deaths is again increasing and the total for all India for the week ending 7th August stood at 559 against 820 cases for the corresponding period of the last year. While the Punjab has shown a happy decrease the number of deaths being only 5, the Bombay Presidency shows an alarming increase; the figures being 403 against 615 cases. Other provincial figures are Madras Presidency 18, Bihar 6, United Provinces 7, Burma 46, Central Provinces 15, Mysore 59.

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KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER NOT DESIRED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

At a general meeting of the Karachi Municipality, regarding the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner various amendments fixing the pay of the appointment from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,800 and proposing the appointment of the present Chief Officer as the first incumbent, were ultimately defeated. A resolution confirming the Managing Committee's recommendation that a representation be made to the Government not to force a Municipal Commissioner upon the Municipality, was carried by a majority.

TWO "ID" HOLIDAYS.

LAHORE'S UNIQUE EXPERIENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Lahore seems to have been unique in observing "Id" festival to-day. As reported yesterday, some Government and private offices observed it on Friday with the Banks, but the Post Office and other Government Offices kept to-day as a holiday. The consequence has been that there were two broken days in all business houses and considerable interference with the trade; nobody knowing whether a firm or office would be open or closed. The net result of this has been that the clerks and workmen have scored inasmuch as they have had practically two holidays for "Id" instead of one.

FORFEITURE OF HINDI LEAFLET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The Governor-General in Council declares to be forefeited to his Majesty all copies wherever found, of a leaflet in Hindi headed "San Kamon Ko Chor Ise Parhiye" (Leave hundred other works and read this), and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the leaflet on the ground that it preaches rebellion against the British Government and therefore appears to the Governor-in-Council to contain words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and discontent 8 the Government established by law and in British India.

DISCOVERY OF JAIN IDOLS AT RINGNOD

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be remembered that some months back some Jain idols of very ancient date were discovered in the Ringnod Pergana of Dewas State, 2. The details of their appearance have already been given and I now give, below, the concessions which the State has offered in connection with these idols:—

(1) They have made a grant of 5 acres of land for temples and other purposes connected with the idols with a distinct promise to make additions to this grant in due proportion to the development of the sacred institution.

(2) The State has stationed a guard out of their regular Military forces for the protection of the idols and their property.

(3) A grant of Rs. 125 per year towards the expenses of worship of the same idols with an assurance to increase the same as the institution gains strength.

(4) A mela (fair) to be established in connection with the idols which is to be free from any tax for the next 5 years.

(5) No cess of any kind will be imposed on the temple and its environments and no tax levied upon any articles imported for the exclusive purpose of the institution.

(6) At the time of the annual festival the state will lend its band, Danka and Nishan free of cost.

(7) The State when appealed to will try to give every possible assistance to see that all the tenets and doctrines of religion connected with the Skevetamber section are duly observed.

(8) Shooting wil be strictly prohibited within a certain area round about the temple.

(9) No liquor or liquor shop would be allowed to be opened at the mela time.

(10) Proper arrangements for the protection of person and property will be made; for instance, the Police will be required to see to the safe conduct of the pilgrims or visitors to this Holy institution.

(11) For the convenience of such persons and general public, the State is seriously considering the project of connecting Ringnod with the nearest railway station by a pucca road and it is hoped that the work will be undertaken before long.

(12) In addition to the above, the State has assured the Jain Community every possible assistance and help in connection with this institution and will favourably consider any of their demands or proposals so long as they are reasonable.

For any further information all communications in this connection should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary to the Minister.

Before concluding this letter I believe your readers will be interested to know in this connection that the idols when they were originally discovered, were kept one above the other, the lowest resting on a well-built platform. Several materials of worship like Dhupdan, etc., were found near the idols in perfect order and one could not but marvel at their newness considering the fact that the idols were 600 or 700 years old.

Another wonderful incident in connection with these idols is that a month after they were found, some Jain families residing in a distant village in the Gwalior State, who had migrated there some 30 or 40 years ago from the village Shiya in Dewas Raj 2, were one day suddenly inspired to abandon their village forthwith and return to the original home of their ancestors.

When the fact of the appearance of these idols is considered side by side with this Divine inspiration, the growing popular belief that a progressive Providence is having an active hand in the well-being of Dewas Raj 2 may be excused.—Yours, etc.,

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ITALY TO-DAY.

THE THINGS THAT MATTER.

One is near enough to the frontier here to feel in touch with the war, writes Mr. Ernest W. Smith, Special Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Milan. During the weeks which preceeded the declaration, when Italy was supposed to be making up her mind, we were condemned to be the dumb witnesses of preparations and concentrations which rendered the general mobilization but a small affair when it was eventually decreed. It is no secret now that, without waiting to complete her mobilisation. Italy was in a position to strike hard and effectively the very moment she had fixed for the opening of hostilities. But while we were dumb witnesses of preparations that could have only one meaning we were not blind. Of all the Continental armies I have seen the Italian entered upon war the best equipped. There were the lessons of ten months' warfare conducted by the Allies to draw upon. I am not speaking of perfectionment in artillery, which has given the Italians a superiority over the Austrians, but of the care and attention given to so many of the little things which matter in war. For instance, the French must have sacrificed uselessly tens of thousands of lives by going into the campaign with the bright blue uniforms of their chasseurs and the vivid red trousers of their infantry.

A WELL-EQUIPPED ARMY.

The Italian army did not move a man to the frontier until he was clad in the new grey-green uniform in place of the very gaudy attire of peace times. Buttons and rank badges when not in stuff similar to the uniform are oxidised and dulled so that they shall not reflect any tell-tale glint. The same with the officers' swords; both scabbard and blade are darkened. It will be impossible to identify the company commanders by the flash of their swords, which has delivered so many young officers in France and Belgium over to the enemy's snipers. Interpreters are in similar uniforms to the officers, so will not be a source of danger to themselves as well as to anybody whose duty it is to speak to them. It is a thought-out army which has been put into the field. I have no doubt that the troops leaving England for the front now are every bit as well and as carefully equipped; but the Italian army is the first one I have seen enter upon a war in such perfect preparedness.

We are near enough in Milan, too, to feel some of the excitement of war. Just as when the British were at Soissons, Paris was a very handy place to come to for anything required for the wireless or field telegraph institutions, so Milan can provide at a moment's notice anything of this kind required, and this enables us to receive almost daily visits of soldiers from the front. The station is closed except to the travelling public. Even the refreshment-room windows are closely curtained on the side looking out on the platforms so that you shall not catch a glimpse of either troops or material passing into the war zone.

ART AND INDUSTRY.

Beyond the fact that outside lights of private establishments are suppressed, Milan at night retains its normal appearance. The public lighting, which is derived from a power-station twelve miles distant from the city, is under such complete control that the place can be plunged in darkness at a moment's notice. We have had several experiences of this during the last few months. For a few weeks there was an extraordinary succession of violent thunderstorms and so menacing was the lightning that on several occasion the current was cut off as a measure of procaution. I know that many valuable pictures have been removed from public and private collections and put into places of safety in case of an aerial attack. The ordinary visitor to Milan would not discover this, as it is the close season for galleries and museums. He would see, however, a difference in the Duomo, where all the priceless stained-glass windows have been taken out and the crude light of the sun shows up the interior of the cathedral in a nakedness that it has never known before.

Considering how much of the industry in this Manchester of Italy was controlled either by German capital or by Germans themselves, it is remarkable how little difference the outbreak of war with Austria has made. The Germans to a man took refuge with the Austrians over the frontier—a very wise step, as will be recognised when the first week of the history of the Italian war can be written; and although a great number of businesses and agencies were closed in this way, industry very soon righted itself. The effects of the war are felt in particular channels and not by trade as a whole. Milan was a clearing house for visitors to Italy. Nobody would stay there longer than the time necessary to visit the Cathedral, to see Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," to "do" the galleries. It was a one-day show place for foreigners spending their holidays on the Lakes, and the half-way house for Venice, Florence, or Rome. People whose livelihood depended on catering for these visitors have been badly hit, but the commercial hotels have suffered no more since the war than they did during the months of neutrality; indeed, with industry drifting into the new lines that the requirements of war demand, the bulk of commercial activity shows signs of becoming normal.

NO "HOLIDAYS AS USUAL."

The holiday season in Italy is completely disorganised, the greatest sufferers being the inhabitants of the Lake districts. As the majority of hotel keepers were German or Austrian, no tears need be wasted on them, but there are scores of little industries which depend on holiday keepers. The sale of souvenirs and nick-nacks has gone, the most persuasive picture postcard vendor cannot get rid of a card a day, and, of course, porters, boatmen, and guides are without occupation. In another direction the war is inconveniencing the holiday-maker. The whole of the seaside resorts, from the Lido, in front of Venice, right down the Adriatic coast, are barred, and families who want to give their children sea-bathing are obliged to go to the Mediterranean coast, where prices are high; and, with the breaking-up of schools in a fortnight's time, resorts will be inconveniently crowded.

Milan has set a magnificent example of unity to the whole of Italy. As will be recollected, political passions ran very high here during the stormy days when neutrality was shaping itself into intervention. But once the die was cast and Italy embarked upon a war on which its future as a Great Power depends, the ranks were closed up; and I doubt if anywhere in the country more elaborate and painstaking measures are being taken by the municipal authorities to provide for the sufferings incumbent on war than those of the Socialist City Council of Milan.

PROPOSED NEWS PAPER ADVENTURE AT AGRA.

THE MANAGING PROPRIETOR ON TRIAL.

(News Bureau.)

AGRA, Aug. 14.

An interesting case of alleged cheating is now being heard in the Court of Mr. Collister, Joint Magistrate of Agra, against Mr. S. L. Maitra, the managing proprietor of "The Agra Light," an English daily newspaper which was proposed to be started in Agra. The facts of the case briefly are:—

Mr. S. L. Maitra, seeing that the thirst for war news was very great during the earlier months of the war, got into his head the idea of starting a daily paper in English. He saw the District Magistrate in this connection and the latter allowed him to start the paper without demanding any security. Mr. Maitra published an appeal, requesting the public to help him in bringing out the paper and induced Mr. Ferguson to put a note in the appeal that he approved of the enterprise. The accused saw some other officials of the place and it was apparently decided to give him a chance of bringing out the paper. The accused then personally called upon almost all European residents of the town as well as some Indian gentlemen to enlist them as subscribers to the paper which he assured them will be started shortly. He also collected about Rs. 150 as subscription at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 monthly from some of the would be subscribers.

While these arrangements were going on, Mr. Maitra was arrested in execution of a decree obtained against him ex parte at Calcutta by the Cambridge University Press from whom Mr. Maitra had bought a copy of Encyclopedia some time ago. On this Mr. Maitra applied to the Court to be adjudged an insolvent and was so adjudged on the 20th May 1915. He was also ordered to deposit in the Court the amount of subscription which he had collected for "The Agra Light," which, however, he did not as he wanted to appeal against this order.

On the 9th July on receipt of a complaint from Mr. Callaghan, Station Master, Agra Cantonment Railway Station, the Superintendent of Police, had a case registered and investigated against the accused under section 420. Mr. Maitra's house was searched and some papers and books were taken possession of.

The case is proceeding.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" COMMENT ON LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY FIRMS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Commenting on the Government of India's communiqué on the question of enemy alien in India, the "Englishman" writes in a leading article this morning:—

"So far as it goes the decision is satisfactory but it remains to be seen whether it is carried out with despatch and completeness that will satisfy public opinion. The Government makes no mention of its future policy regarding the admission of Germans into India, and the question of enemy firms is not even referred to. Government cannot be ignorant of very strong feeling that exists that the Germans should not be allowed to settle in India again and that theliquidation of enemy firms should be proceeded with greater completeness.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL RE-ARRESTED.

LIVING UNDER THE VERY NOSE OF MADRAS POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

A notorious criminal who escaped from the Police custody while taking trial some months ago and lived under the nose of the police, very near the police station in Madras, evading all attempts at recapture, was re-arrested yesterday, causing relief to the people. The criminal has several serious cases against him.

EXCISE ECONOMY IN SIND.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

An important measure of Excise economy in Sind, which has ultimately received Government assent, but is deferred being given effect to, owing to the war, is the removal of the Sind Government distilleries and bonded warehouses from Kotri to Karachi. The change involves the erection anew of a scientific modern distilling plant. The scheme is understood to be already complete, including a large reservation of the necessary ground site here.

A movement, influentially supported, is on foot at Kolhapur to accord a public reception to the Yuvaraj of Kolhapur on his return to the state capital from a voyage round the world. The last three years have been spent by the Prince in Europe for the benefit of his education and he has now begun his return journey to India having reached San Francisco on the 2nd instant.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15‴ small size.

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HEALO SKIN SOAP.

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

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The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood and greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas 14 & Rs. 2-2.

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Sole Agents:—

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(The Original Madon & Co.)

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AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

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Annual Clearance Sale of Provisions, Perfumery and Patent Medicines.

Each and Every Article are to be cleared off at reduced rates.

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	Price per Box. Rs. a. p.
Pears Soap	0 14 0
Vinolia Otto	1 6 0
,, White Rose	0 11 0
,, Royal Cream Soap	0 12 0
Gossnel's Cherry Soap	0 12 0
Milk and Sulpher Albion	0 11 0
Cuticurra Soap	1 15 0
Bul Bul Soap	0 10 0
Petal dust Soap	1 6 0
Wright Coal Tar Soap	0 10 0
Icilma Soap	1 4 0
Goodwin's Assorted	0 12 0
Peerless Erasmic	0 11 0
Velvet Skin Soap	0 7 0
Plantol Soap	0 15 0
Rimmel's Brown Windsor per dozen	0 14 0
Pear's Brown per dozen	0 13 0
Victoria Soap ,, ,,	1 3 0
Laloobi ,, ,, ,,	1 4 0
Lux Soap per packet	0 3 6
Dandy Soap ,, ,,	0 8 0
Sunlight Soap per packet	0 9 0
Libert Sweet Pea	1 4 0
Pinaud's Assorted	1 8 0
Erasmic Glycerine Bar	0 11 0
Erasmic Bul Bul Bath Tablets per ½ dozen	2 0 0
Diamond Turkish Bath per dozen	1 4 0
Butterfly Soap	0 7 0
Pears Balls No. 1	1 8 0
,, ,, ,, 2	2 4 0
Unscented per dozen	3 4 0
Lavender Soap	0 10 0
Erasmic Herb Soap per dozen	2 0 0
Atkinson's Soaps Assorted	0 12 0
Bristow's Boratic Oatmeal Soap	0 12 0
Calvert's Medical Soap per tab.	0 7 6
,, 10 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	0 4 0
Bar Soap Gossages per Bar	0 3 6
Primrose Bar each	0 14 0

Shaving Sticks and Soaps.

	Price per Each. Rs. a. p.
Atkinson's Shaving Stick each	0 10 0
Bristow's ,, ,,	0 6 0
Colgate's ,, Tablet ,,	0 4 0
,, ,, Stick	0 7 0
Erasmic ,, ,, ,,	0 7 0
Johnson's ,, Cream ,,	0 12 0
Pears ,, Stick ,,	0 8 0
Vinolia ,, ,, ,,	0 4 0

Glaxo quite Fresh.

Glaxo large	4 8 0
,, Medium	2 0 0
,, Small	1 2 0

Perfumes.

Atkinson's White Rose 4 oz each	3 12 0
Atkinson's White Rose 8 oz each	7 0 0
Atkinson's Perfume the Season each	2 4 0
Atkinson's Queen's Boquet each	1 4 0
Atkinson's Californian Poppy each	1 4 0
Atkinson's Californian Poppy large each	2 0 0
Atkinson's Fleur d'Jasmin, Rose, Violette each	9 0 0
Erasmic Herb Perfume each	1 4 0
Erasmic La Rhine de Egypt Small	1 12 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Medium	3 8 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Large	6 0 0
,, Prefume Stand of 6 Bts.	5 8 0
Rigaud's Remember me	2 8 0
Gossnel's Cherry Blossom, Rose	1 0 0
Gossnel's Society	2 0 0
,, Sweet Pea 8 oz.	4 0 0
Grossmith's Hasu-no-hana, Phulnana	1 4 0
Grossmith's Shem-el-nissine, Wana Rani	1 6 0
Houbigaunt's Assorted	2 0 0
Mulhen's Rhine Violette large	2 0 0
,, ,, Gold	2 0 0
,, ,, Martial Neil	2 0 0

	Price per Each. Rs. a. p.
Crown's Perfume Stand 6 Bts.	5 0 0
Crown's Perfumes Cut Glass	3 0 0
Piver's Corilopsis de Japan	2 8 0
,, Amber	2 8 0
Roger & Gallet Fleur de Amour	9 0 0
,, ,, Ambre Rose	9 0 0
Bul Bul Perfume	5 0 0
Rodo Lance Perfume	0 8 0
Colgate's Cashmere Boquet 1 oz.	1 2 0
,, ,, ,, 2 oz.	1 14 0
Perfume P. P. P.	1 2 0
Zinobia Small	1 0 0
,, Medium	1 8 0
,, Large	2 4 0

Ottos.

Bul-Bul Blossom Metal Tube	0 8 0
Jego-Jerom Attar in Tube	0 6 0
Crown Perfumery Ottos	1 4 0
,, ,, Assorted	3 0 0
,, ,, Narsis ½ oz.	1 12 0
Hyco Star of India ½ oz	0 8 0
Smaller Bompart Attar Superior	5 0 0
,, ,, ,, Cheaper quality	1 8 0
Atkinson's Ottos in tube Assorted	0 12 0
Hyco Cosmos Ottos ½ oz	1 8 0
Hycodor Ottos Jasmin, Rose, musk ½ oz	5 0 0
Rigaud's Gulistan Attar	3 8 0
Ottos Superior Berlin Coy's	6 0 0
,, Gulistan Bul-Bul ,,	3 0 0
Rigaud's Ottos Assorted in Wooden Tube	2 4 0
Superior Ottos in Copper Bottles French made	10 0 0
Superior Ottos in Copper Bottles 2nd Quality	7 0 0
Oil Rose Geranium Superior	2 0 0

Miscellaneous Household Requisites.

Hazeline Snow	0 11 0
,, Cream	0 11 0
Icilma ,,	0 11 0
Otino ,,	0 12 0
Vinolia ,, Small	0 9 0
,, ,, Large	0 14 0
Colgate's Tooth Powder Small	0 6 0
,, ,, ,, Large	0 10 6
,, Dental Cream ,,	0 7 0
,, Talcum Powder	0 7 0
Bul-Bul ,, ,, Assorted	0 7 0
Atkinson's ,, ,, ,,	0 8 0
Calvert's C. Tooth Powder Small	0 4 0
Calvert's C. Tooth Powder Large	0 12 0
Irex Tooth Powder Spring bottle	0 10 0
Odol Large	1 5 0
Hareline Small	0 13 0
,, Medium	2 0 0
,, Large	3 8 0
,, Sample Bottle with Shampoo Powder	0 4 0
Erasmic Powders with Puff Assorted	0 7 0
Rigaud's Powets with Puff Assorted	0 7 0
Assorted	0 7 0
Winolia Powder in Tin Box	0 3 0
Pear's Fullers Earth Powder	0 4 6
Atkinson's Face Powders Round tins	0 4 0
Java Powder Assorted	0 10 0
Atkinson's Brillientine Small	0 10 0
,, ,, Large	1 2 0
Dekin's Hair Douche Large	1 4 0
Kemp's ,, ,, Small	1 2 0
,, ,, ,, Large	2 0 0
Dekin's Lime Juice Glycerine Large	0 8 0
Oliver's Bay Rum 4 oz.	0 12 0
Atkinson's Vegetable Hair Oil	0 12 0
Bul-Bul Hair Oil	0 9 0
Gosnel's Tonic H. Oil	0 8 0
Gulistan H. Oil	1 0 0
Rowland's Maccasar Oil Golden Red	2 0 0
Lotion Bul-Bul	2 0 0
Price Belmontine Large	1 8 0
Edward Astol 2/9 size	2 0 0

	Price per Each. Rs. a. p.
Koko for the hair Small	0 13 0
,, ,, ,, Medium	1 10 0
,, ,, ,, Large	3 0 0
Vetaline Hair Tonic	1 4 0
,, ,, ,, Large	2 8 0
Wolf's Ice Hair Wash	1 8 0
Cobra Boot Polish Black, Brown Small	0 3 0
Cobra Boot Polish Black, Brown Large	0 4 0
Durbar Boot Polish Black, Brown Large	0 3 0
Durbar Boot Polish Black, Brown Small	0 2 0
Morton's Glycerine 2 oz.	0 4 0

Eue de Colognes.

Signature label	0 8 0
Double Extract	0 9 0
Original Wolf's Peacock Brand	0 14
,, Maria Farina Three Crowns	1 0 0
Original Maria Farina Signature	0 13 0
,, ,, ,, Sprinkler	0 15 0
Atkinson's Maria Farina Aromatic	1 0 0
,, No. 24 Superior Small	0 12 0
,, ,, ,, Large	1 4 0
Price's Glass Stoppered	1 2 0

Provisions and Patent Medicines.

Haward's Quinine 1 oz.	1 5 0
Quinine Tabloids Burrow's 1 gr	0 10 0
,, ,, ,, 2 gr	1 0 0
,, ,, ,, 3 gr	1 5 0
Grimault Syrup	1 12 0
Santal Midy	1 14 0
Battliwalla's Ague Mixture	0 10 0
Dekin's	0 9 0
Oriental Balm	0 10 6
Zambuk	0 12 6
Angier's Emulsion Medium	1 2 0
,, ,, Large	2 4 0
Bovril 2 oz.	0 13 0
Lemco 2 oz	1 0 0
Allenbury Food No. 1-2 Fresh	1 1 0
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	0 11 0
,, Castor Oil Small	0 6 0
,, ,, Medium	0 11 0
,, Feeding Bottle	0 14 0
,, Nipples	0 4 0
Keating's Insect Powder Small	0 3 0
,, ,, Medium	0 5 6
Aliman's Embrocation	0 10 0
,, ,, Large	1 4 0
Kutnow's Powder	1 13 0
Morton's Castor Oil 2 oz	0 2 0
,, ,, ,, Medium	0 3 6
,, ,, ,, 10 oz	0 6 6
,, ,, ,, 20 oz	0 12 0
,, Olive Oil	0 4 0
,, ,, Medium	0 6 0
,, ,, Large	0 11 0
,, Arraroot 1 lb. tin	0 6 0
,, 2 lb. ,,	0 9 0
,, ,, 2 lbs. Bottle	0 9 0
,, Mustard ½ lb. Bottle	0 6 0
,, Corn flour 1 lb.	0 5 0
,, Vinegar	0 6 0
,, Castor Sugar 4 lbs.	1 8 0
,, ,, ,, 7 lbs.	2 10 0
,, Sugar Packets 1 lb.	0 1 6
Dekin's Essence Peppermint, Ginger	0 8 0
Okief's Knife Polish	0 5 0
Moss' Menthol Small	0 3 0
,, ,, Large	0 4 0
Paincreatic Emulsion	1 5 0
Painkiller Large	0 11 0
Quacker Oats 2 lbs.	0 8 0
Robinson's Patent Barley	0 9 0
Cheese Essence 1 lb.	0 11 0
Stern's Head Ache Cure	0 6 6
Virol Small	0 10 6
,, Medium	1 3 0
,, Large	2 0 0
Tate Sugar 1 lb. Packet	0 6 0
,, ,, 4 lbs. ,,	1 8 0
,, ,, 7 lbs. tin	2 10 0
Hallbrook Sauce Small	0 5 0
,, ,, Large	0 8 0
O. T. Drink Large	1 4 0
,, ,, Small	0 12 0
Cobra Polish Sets in Box	0 12 0

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47, HORNBY ROAD, CENTURY BUILDING, FORT.

THE PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

ADEQUATE ORGANISATION OF MUNITIONS SUPPLY.

TRIBUTES TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE

(Later than the Mail.)

The final sitting of the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 28, was a remarkable one. Mr. Asquith spoke with great confidence on the military situation, and saw no reason for shortening the six weeks' adjournment. The House took his advice.

Mr. Lloyd George described the work of his new Munitions Department, while a strong and well-supported plea for compulsion at once was made by two M.P.s back from the Front, one attached to Sir John French's Headquarters.

Mr. Asquith, in moving the adjournment of Parliament till Tuesday, September 14, pointed to the length of time the House had already been in session. Out of nine months there had been only fifteen weeks of vacation.

Referring to the work accomplished since the Government was reconstituted, he said the success of the War Loan had convinced the world, and particularly the Allies, that so far as we are concerned, the whole of our resources would be devoted to the successful prosecution of the war.

With regard to the Naval and Military Pensions Bill he regretted the results reached in the House of Lords, but thought no serious injury would result from the delay of a few weeks.

Under the circumstances he thought the House might for a few weeks suspend its activities.

PRESS CRITICISM.

There were two recognised and accredited organs of criticism. One was the Press, which, since the outbreak of the war, with one or two melancholy and notorious exceptions had discharged its duties with patriotism and self-restraint and public spirit, and in a manner worthy of the best traditions. The other organ of criticism was the House of Commons, to which he attached more importance and for which he felt a greater deference and respect. He repudiated as a calumny upon the House the suggestion that because they were not sitting there after their legislative tasks were concluded they were not serving the country just as well, or even better.

GALLANT RUSSIA.

Speaking of the war he said we should be ungrateful and insensitive if we did not recognise at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts of our Russian Allies—(cheers)—to stem the tide of invasion and maintain the inviolable integrity of their position.

He did not think that in the whole of military history there had been a more magnificent example of discipline and patient endurance, and of individual and collective initiative, than had been shown by the Russian Army during the last eleven months.

COMRADESHIP WITH FRANCE.

We ourselves had been fighting side by side in France with our French comrades for the best part of a year, and he did not think there had ever been a time when two armies were inspired by a more complete and unreserved spirit of fraternity and comradeship, or when they were confident of the victory that would ultimately be theirs. (Cheers.)

With regard to the operations in Gallipoli, our confidence was undiminished as to the result. Our Fleet, strong as it was at the beginning of the war, was far stronger now. The submarine menace, serious as it appeared to be for a moment, was not going to inflict fatal or even substantial injury to British trade, and our supplies of food and raw material were coming in with the same abundance, the same freedom, and he might without much exaggeration say, with the same immunity from serious hazard as in times of peace.

They owed a debt of gratitude to the unrelaxed vigilance of the Navy, which enabled us to laugh at the scare of invasion.

The production of munitions had been organised upon a basis which, he was satisfied, would prove adequate for our requirements.

The Government had given directions for the payment of those in their employ to be made in notes or paper currency.

Do not let them give any encouragement to the faint-hearted and backbiters, who did what they could to dishearten our Allies and encourage our enemies. Let them in the House and in the country persevere to the inevitable and triumphant issue.

Concluding, Mr. Asquith said recruiting was in a highly satisfactory condition. The last returns were among the best for some time past.

SIR H. DALZIEL'S CRITICISM.

Sir Henry Dalziel moved an amendment for a four weeks' adjournment of the House. He said he was not satisfied with the position in Flanders. They could not keep silent as they had kept silent for nine months, because they had not the confidence they had nine months ago. They had trusted the Government and they knew what had happened.

Why were not the industries of the country mobilised in October? They knew what it had cost the country in lives and money. With regard to the failure in the supply of munitions he asked if anybody had been cashiered. He also asked why after the statement of the Secretary for War that there would be retaliation for the German gas attacks the Army had not been supplied with chlorine gas.

The amendment was declared by the Speaker to be defeated, the House not dividing. The decision was received with some cheers.

Mr. Asquith's motion for the adjournment until September 14 was then declared carried.

TO-DAY IS MEN'S WEAR DAY.

THE MEN'S WEAR HOUSE.

CONCENTRATED IN ONE SPOT.

And under favourable considerations for examination we can present to your judgment all that is newest in Ties, Socks, Collars, Shirts, &c., at real Bargain Prices—the leaders of fashion in these goods. Our Men's War Bargains have always been the talk of this City and are noted for their sound dependability—originality in shape, design or colouring, accuracy in cut—faultless finish of detail—the features that constitute **selling** value. Come in and see us—we will make your visit of interest to yourself and your pocket.

DAY STYLE.

TENNIS STYLE (no pocket)

6,000

EASTERN TWILL SHIRTS.

Made from a light cool and absorbent White Twill, cut to our designs, easy full roomy and comfy everywhere. Stitching same as in a best quality garment, no skimping anywhere. Two styles Day or Tennis as sketched.

SOLD **YOU** "READY-TO-WEAR" NOW.

6 for Rs. 8-12.

TO-DAY. A "WORTH-WHILE" DAY FOR MEN.

800

WEST END COLORED SHIRTS.

The greatest value in the city to-day. All kinds of fancy stripes and designs, an immense variety of Colors and every Shirt cut and finished in our well known high class work. English cut and make. All sizes in stock. Usually sold Rs. 2-15.

SOLD **YOU** "READY-TO-WEAR" NOW

OUR PRICE.

Rs. 2-8 each.

SEE THE SHIRT TABLE IN THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

150

COLORED SHIRTS.

All odd shirts will be pitched out on to this table to-day & no matter if the 3-15, 4-15, 5-15 but they must go at a clearing Price.

Rs. 2-15 each. Rs. 2-15 each.

TO-DAY—WELL, ITS MEN'S DAY.

250

"OUR OWN MAKE" WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

Made from a smooth finished Longcloth, Irish Linen Front and Cuffs, certain to give you full satisfaction in wear.

Usual Price, Rs. 3-12, 4-4 each.

TO-DAY

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(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

CORROSION AND SCALE.

USE OF ELECTRICITY.

A NEW PREVENTIVE.

So alarming is the shortage in the supply of zinc—the price of the pure variety of which metal is now in the neighbourhood of £150 per ton—that it will not be surprising if, in the interests of the nation, steps are taken—they have already been foreshadowed—by the Government to secure a more adequate control over the supply of this essential to the manufacture of so many munitions of war, writes the Engineering correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Everything that can be done must be done to husband our resources of a metal now almost twice the price of copper. Not an ounce of zinc should be wasted. Metallurgists and chemists—each according to a German authority, worth a battalion of soldiers—should be encouraged to seek, by every means in their power, to discover means whereby zinc can be economised, thus rendering available more of the metal for war purposes.

A vast quantity of zinc is normally consumed by the makers of galvanised sheet, but instead of using zinc these makers are now turning out black sheets, thus leaving available much precious metal needed in the production of ammunition.

HELPING THE COUNTRY.

In a similar manner shipowners and those in control of power installations can help the country in its hour of need by discontinuing the use of zinc in their boilers, condensers, and other steam plant. It many be retorted that unless zinc be used the resulting corrosion of the plant will be disastrous. And so it might, in all probability, had there not been recently evolved and perfected a method of preventing such corrosion, which requires for its successful operation no zinc at all.

Here, then, we are, able to put our finger upon a source of zinc wastage that is amazingly prolific. It was shown recently in these Notes that the zinc used annually in the boilers of one ship was sufficient, if mixed with copper, to form brass to produce over 17,000,000 service rifle cartridges. It is almost impossible to calculate the stupendous number of cartridges that could be produced out of zinc that is totally lost every year in the ships of the British Navy and of the mercantile marine, and in steam plant throughout the British Empire.

Whatever the total, it now seems clear that, thanks to the patient efforts of an Australian engineer, Mr. Elliott Cumberland, M.Inst.Met., there now exists no reason why a large proportion, if not all, of this total should not be saved, to the incalculable advantage of the country, and, incidentally, to the financial benefit of the owners of the steam plant.

THE CUMBERLAND PROCESS.

By a very simple means Mr. Cumberland appears to have succeeded in laying one of the biggest bogies that confront the engineer—corrosion. His process is based upon the fact that all corrosion is the outcome of electrolytic or electro-chemical action. For years corrosion committees and private experimenters have been hovering round the solution of this problem. In a recent report by the Corrosion Committee of the Institute of Metals the abandonment of brass for condenser tubes was advocated; it was suggested at the same time that greater attention might be paid to electrolytic methods of combating corrosion.

For many years auxiliary plates of zinc, iron, or aluminum have been used with some effect in minimising corrosion by forming a galvanic couple with the metal to be protected, and many users to-day persevere with this method; but it is a case of accepting the dawn for the day. Zinc, for instance, when used in this way requires constant attention, because if the zinc slabs are not frequently renewed they become a source of danger, and this is also the case when iron is used to protect brass and other metals. When new, the action of these auxiliary plates is for a time beneficial, because they are electro-positive to the metals they protect, but they are quickly transformed into zinc sulphates and iron hydrates, which are electro-onegative, and it is obvious that when this occurs they join the attacking forces, and are doing more harm than good.

FORCE MAJEURE.

Mr. Cumberland's success can be attributed to bringing to bear permanently a stronger force than the one he desires to eliminate, and he introduces electricity from an external source, distributing this in the following manner. Metal anodes, suitably insulated, are fitted in the vessel to be protected and immersed in the water contained therein; a low-tension (dynamo generated) current, of a pressure not exceeding ten volts, is then supplied, this being regulated by suitable resistances fixed on a switchboard. The current most frequently used is from six to ten volts, and an ammeter is fitted on the switchboard, permitting the operator to adjust, by aid of the resistance, the amount of current supplied to any vessel or parts of it. The iron anode is connected (through an insulated bolt) to the positive side of the circuit, the vessel being protected on the negative side, thus making it the cathode. When the current is supplied the elements of the water in the vessel become electrically charged, and by the laws of electrolysis, the positive radicals, or anions, seek and assemble at the anode. Therefore, we find a film of hydrogen formed all over the immersed portions of the vessel, protecting it. The oxygen, acids, and other destructive agents are attracted to the iron anode which suffers from their attack, and in the course of time is reduced, and requires to be renewed. This can be done cheaply and expeditiously. By the use of this process the very parts that formerly suffered from deterioration through the corrosive effects of oxygen, acids, etc., in the water, are now protected the forces of destruction being transferred from the receptable itself to the inserted anodes, and any depleting currents which formerly existed are overpowered.

SCALE REMOVAL.

Further, besides preventing corrosion, this method removes all foreign matter from the immersed surfaces of the vessel, the reason being that the hydrogen is given off in minute bubbles on the surface of the metal—underneath the scale, grease or anything which may be adhering to it—and mechanically loosens such deposits; and when the surfaces of the vessel are clean the hydrogen given off prevents the settling of any solids. This cleaning effect is an important one, when one remembers that one tenth of an inch of hard scale causes a drop in fuel efficiency of as much as 10 per cent. Therefore, we are describing not only a method by which corrosive effects are prevented, but also one which, incidentally, removes all scale, grease, &c., and prevents further deposits. The application to the boilers alone of such a plant would be an asset, but when we realise the advantages of keeping the surfaces of our economisers clean and preventing the losses of tubes in the condensers, it is indeed seen to be one of the most remarkable strides in the progress of efficient maintenance of steam plant that has taken place for many years.

ECONOMY OF OPERATION.

Further, the cost of electricity and of replacing anodes is ridiculously small, when compared with the prior cost of new tubes and laying off for repairs. It is not surprising, that owners and engineers of big concerns are displaying a lively interest in—what is to many—an entirely new process. It is also worthy of note that most of the leading shipping companies have installations on the boilers and condensers of their vessels, and numerous progressive firms in the United Kingdom have had their plants installed.

Professor W. W. Haldane Gee, M.Sc.Tech., B.Sc., had experiments to test the Cumberland process carried out at the Manchester School of Technology, these showing that the current densities necessary to protect iron, copper, and other metals from corrosion from fresh and salt water are of low value, and hence in the case of boilers and condensers the actual cost of the electrical energy required is a small item. The method, according to Professor Haldane Gee, has proved effective not only in preventing corrosion, but also in removing scale from the heating surface and preventing its formation.

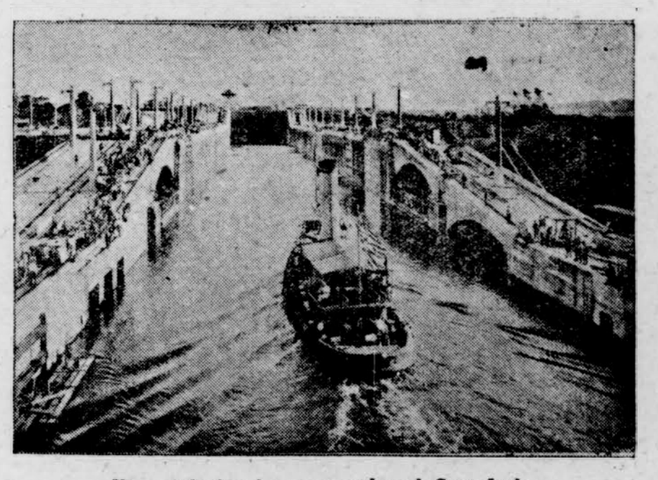
Recent remarkable results in the removal of old scale by this process have led to a series of interesting experiments and analyses, the object being to establish the exact chemical effects producing this result, and the non-formation of new scale when the boiler or other vessel is clean. The reports of these experiments are worthy of note.

THE MECHANISM OF THE PROCESS.

There is every indication that the use of the process results, first of all, in the formation of minute portions of sodium, or in other words sodium ions on the negative surface of the vessel protected. The sodium ions precipitate the gypsum and lime salts in the feed water, forming a finely divided deposit of calcium carbonate and oxide of iron, instead of the usual hard scale. Where the process has to deal with an old, hard scale it apparently gets rid of it in the following manner; the gypsum existing in the scale is decomposed by the current and thus converted into a spongy state. The sulphate of calcium being gradually removed, the remaining carbonate of calcium expands and thus breaks away, being assisted in this by the hydrogen bubbles given off between the scale and the surface of the metal, by the re-action of the sodium ions with the water.

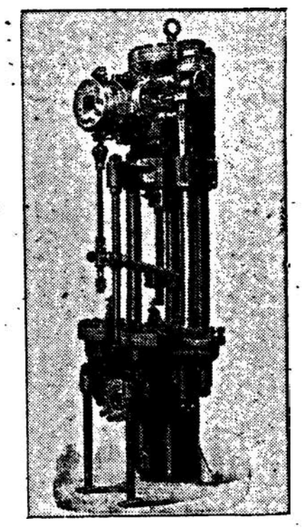
Besides showing how the Cumberland process may be of great potential value to the nation from a zinc saving standpoint, we have referred above principally to the prevention of corrosion and scale which it effects in boilers, economisers and condensers. But it is only when one becomes practically conversant with the fundamental principles of this most important invention, the simple manner in which it operates, and with its many other possible applications, that the great future which must lie in store for it becomes apparent. The writer is confirmed in this view as a result of witnessing an ingenious and most convincing demonstration of the process, by means of working models, that is in operation in the city laboratory of the inventor.

PANAMA CANAL IN OPERATION.



View of the first boat to pass through Gatun Locks.

BOILER FEED PUMPS.



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PROFESSIONAL STATUS.

ELIMINATING THE "QUACK."

New Zealand has set an excellent example in the matter of preventing the unjustied use of the letter and abbreviations signifying membership of the leading British engineering institutions.

In a recent case, reported by the local honorary secretary and treasurer for New Zealand of the Institution of Electrical Engineers a man who had used the letters "A.M.I.E.E." without being entitled to do so was charged in a court of law with this offence. He was convicted and fined £5 and costs. The recognition by the State of the position of engineer is very satisfactory and if similar punishment could be meted out in other countries country to those who use without any right to do so, such letters or abbrevations the status of the profession would be improved.

To suggest that it should be made an offence of an unqualified person to call himself an engineer is, perhaps, to go a little ahead of the times, but such a state of affairs will undoubtedly be the case in the future, and the public will then be protected from the engineering "quack" just as they are against unqualified persons posing as members of others professions.

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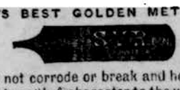
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PETROL AND BENZOLE.

COMBINATION OF THE TWO NOT ADVISED.

Some considerable discussion has arisen as to the comparative merits of benzole and petrol as fuels, or alternatively a combination of both. The adherents of benzole claim, probably with justification, that a greater mileage can be obtained from a gallon of this fuel than from a similar quantity of petrol, but the petrol users assert, that engines keep cleaner and more free from carbon deposit for a longer period when run upon this fuel than on benzole. On the other hand, the deposit formed from benzole is usually easier to remove in that it does not cake so hard as that deposited by petrol.

A correspondent to the "Englishman" recently wrote that he attained admirable results from the use of a small quantity of paraffin in his petrol, about half a pint of paraffin to two gallons of spirit. Under certain conditions it is quite conceivable that this combination would give admirable results, but our contemporary does not think that owners of cars fitted with engines lubricated on the forced feed principle should be hasty in adopting such a combination of fuels; because when paraffin is continually being used in this manner it is inevitable that a considerable proportion will find its way past the pistons and mix with the lubricating oil. In an engine fitted with a pump lubrication system, the pump of which only carries a certain quantity of oil, the constant addition of paraffin is bound sooner or later to have a deleterious effect on the oil by thinning it to such a point that it loses a large proportion of its lubricating qualities. The inevitable result of such happening would be that damage to the bearings ensued.. On the other hand, with an engine constantly fed by the simple drip feed or hand pump system paraffin might well be used in this way with advantage, because a constant supply of new oil is being inserted into the engine, thereby producing a negative effect on the thining action of the paraffin.

In the old days of large powerful engines fitted with simple splash lubrication it was quite a common practice, and, indeed, one frequently recommended by the makers, to insert a little paraffin through cocks provided for that purpose in the induction pipe after the car had been brought in from a run, in order to prevent the pistons gumming up during the night and rendering the engine difficult to start. This worked admirably, but in those days forced feed lubrication was exceedingly uncommon, and constant supplies of fresh oil were being continually supplied to the engine.

If carbonisation cannot be so minimised as to become a negligible nuisance engine designers should take care to provide means for the quickest and least troublesome removal of the deposits. There are already light cars on the market from which the deposit may be scraped without any dismantling, and this to our mind is one of the most excellent features of such cars. In all probability, small, high-compression, multi-cylinder engines, as fitted to the majority of light cars, are prone to carbonise quite as quickly as is the average 500 c.c. motor bicycle engine. Yet the motor cyclist who takes pride in the good running of his machine thinks nothing of removing the cylinder for cleaning purposes every thousand miles—frequently in much less mileage. The average light car owner, however, will not be at the bother of following this excellent example. The importance of easily get-at-able piston tops is therefore apparent.

HIGH PRESSURE FIRE MAINS.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW SYSTEM.

Having suffered so severely in the past from fire the city of San Francisco has decided to take no risks in the matter of future conflagrations. There has, therefore, been established a novel highpressure fire extinguishing system. This embraces seventy-five miles of cast iron pipes laid in the streets of the city fed with water at a pressure of approximately 300 pounds per square inch from an 11,000,000 gallon reservoir located at an elevation of 733ft. on Twin Peaks and two 12,000 gallon per minute salt-water pumping stations equipped with steam turbine-driven multi-stage turbine pumps, located near the Bay shore at opposite ends of the city. Two pressure reducing tanks, one of steel, having a capacity of 500,000 gallons and located at an elevation of 465ft; the other of reinforced concrete, having a capacity of 750,000 gallons, and located at an elevation of 334ft, enable the pressure in the pipes to be reduced to 225 and 150 pounds per square inch respectively when the higher pressure is not desired.

The central fire alarm station, located in a reinforced concrete building devoted exclusively to this purpose in one of the public parks of the city, has recently been constructed for the purpose of insuring the intergity of the fire alarm service under all probable conditions.

A claimant to the great Ajudhia estate, now under the Court of Wards, has appeared in the person of one Lala Triloknath Singh. A suit has been filed at Fyzabad; 18th instant is fixed for framing issues. The Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal defends the suit on behalf of the Court of Wards.

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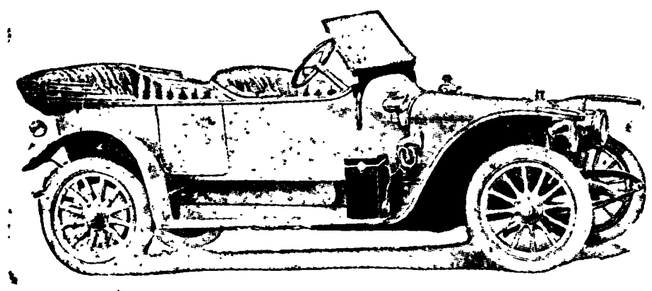

THE CAR OF THE

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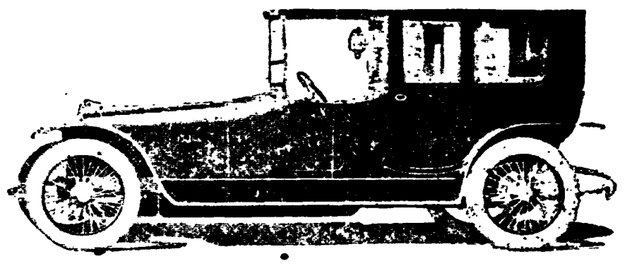

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